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UTTERS & CO.
and 120 Wabash-av.

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GENTS' FURS,
Nov. 20, at 2:30 o'clock, at
20 Wabash-av.
UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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ats, Caps, and Furs,
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ALANCE
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se Furniture
UCTION,
SS OF PRICE,
v. 21, at 10 o'clock,
S Madison-st.
are Brussels Carpets, Bed-
r Mattresses, Feather Pil-
arble-top Tables, Elegant
Cut Glass and Bronze Gas-
are, Copper Ware, together
other Furniture.
ALSO,
plete, and in splendid order.,
UTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

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CTION SALE!
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Silver Watches
KE AND QUALITY.
JEWELRY
T VARIETY.
every style,
' Fine Gold Chains,
E QUANTITY OF
ERCHANDISE.
ENDLESS VARIETY,
nesday, Nov. 21 and 22,
a. m., and continuing all of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
lesoms, 118 and 120 Wabash-
et. I am determined to sell
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LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
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EGULAR TRADE SALE
GOODS,
ADE CLOTHING,
hs' and Boys' Wear,
ING GOODS,
, EMBROIDERIES, HO-
S, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Nov. 23, at 9:30 o'cl'k,
8 and 120 Wabash-av.

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and 86 Randolph-st.
IRD
ction Sale!
D ELEGANT
E, INDIA,
ND
l Goods,
R STORES,
Randolph-st.,
Tuesday, Nov.
, at 10 a. m.
ASES
inted Vases, Flower
Caskets, Richly
corated Plates, Cups
lad Bowls, &c., &c.
& Library Ornaments.
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AND PERSIAN
D CARPETS,
Large to extra large
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Crockery and Glass-
Cigars, etc., etc.
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of London) every Saturday
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N. R., as follows:
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y, Dec. 2, 6 a. m. France,
c. 16, 7 a. m. Prices of
g wine) First cabin, $110 to
ccommodation. Second, $72.
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rior accommodation, including
nals, without extra charge.
do not discharge passen
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m. | THE QUEEN..Dec. 9, 11 am
m. | SPAIN....Dec. 16, 3 p. m.
LONDON
ERIN.....Dec. 6, 9 a. m.
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Steerage tickets, $26, cur-
upwards on Great Britain and
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Bristol (England) direct.
..... Saturday, Nov. 28
..... Saturday, Dec. 2
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Prepaid Steerage certificates.
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New York to Southampton
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(Established May, 1872.)

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The most interesting and valuable periodical in the United States, and the most successful scientific magazine in the world. Contributions appear in it from the leading thinkers of all countries on the most important questions of the time.

Contents of the December Number:

I. Fermentation and its Bearings on the Phenomena of Disease. By John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S.
This is a masterly paper on a new and highly-important subject, by the most brilliant scientific writer of the age, and it is one of his very best productions.

II. The Protection of Buildings from Lightning. By Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell.
The distinguished physicist of Cambridge here puts forth some new views on an important practical question of universal interest.

III. Mormonism from a Mormon Point of View. By Daniel Wedderburn.
This is a fresh and original statement, by an acute observer and a candid critic, concerning the position of the anomalous community in Utah.

IV. More Concerning Mechanical Tools. By the Rev. A. Rigg, M. A. (Illustrated.)
This celebrated divine here leaves theology, to discourse most pleasantly and intelligently on the subject of mechanical implements and the principles of their working.

V. What American Zoologists have for Evolution. II. By Prof. Edward S. Morse.
An elaborate historical paper of great research and much popular interest to American readers is here concluded.

VI. The Laws of Health. By Thomas Bond, F.R.C.S.
An article worth the price of a year's subscription to the MONTHLY, for its pertinent suggestions on a vital subject.

VII. Canine Sagacity.
A readable and charming sketch in natural history.

VIII. Prof. Huxley's Lectures. II. The Negative and Favorable Evidence of Evolution. (Illustrated.)
This is Prof. Huxley's second lecture, carefully revised by the author, and accurately and fully illustrated under the direction of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College. This is the first authoritative version of Prof. Huxley's second lecture, and the completeness of the illustrations makes the subject perfectly intelligible to all readers.

IX. On Variation in the Moths. By Aug. R. Grote, A.M.
A neatly presented statement of some new observations in the branch of entomology on which the writer is the first authority in the country.

X. The Constancy of Motion. By George Iles, Esq.
A paper by the author of "Mathematics in Evolution," that will set our scientific men to thinking.

XI. Sketch of Prof. A. M. Mayer. (With Photo-lithographic Portrait.)
Gives a pleasant account of the life and researches of one of the leading American physicists.

In the EDITOR'S TABLE, among the various topics considered, there is an article on "Evolution and the Copernican Theory," in which some of the critics of Prof. Huxley are freely dealt with.

The departments of LITERARY NOTICES and POPULAR MISCELLANY are full of varied information regarding new scientific books, and the general progress of research and discovery.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

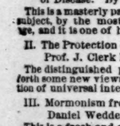
Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1876.

NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders the action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

OIL TANKS.



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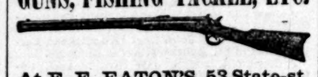

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

NOTICE.

South Park
ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the fifth installment of the South Park Assessment, with the accrued interest, is due and payable at the office of the Commission, 67 Dearborn-st.

W. L. GREENLEAF, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baldwins, Russetts, Greenings | Winter Apples $1.50 per brl. CROSS, WOODS & CO., 6 & 8 State-st. | N. Spy, Spitzenbergs Kings.

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A complete Wood-worker, combining Friezer, Scroll and Circular Saws. Send for descriptive circulars.
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UNCHANGED.

The Count Progressing Very Slowly at New Orleans.

Democratic Stump Speakers Consuming the Time of the Board.

The Scientific Perfection to Which Bull-Dozing Has Been Brought.

Important Manifesto Issued by the Northern Republicans in Florida,

Showing the Reasons for the Delay in Canvassing the Returns.

Democratic Relief Expected from the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Contemptuous Estimate of Northern Doughfaces by Southern Democrats.

Authorities and Precedents on the Subject of Incorrect Ballots.

No Chance to Steal Electors on That Account—The Wisconsin Case.

LOUISIANA.

THE COUNT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20—10 p. m.—The business before the Returning Board, detailed in the Associated Press dispatches, was unimportant, as from the three parishes considered there were no protests or contests. All the contested parishes will, in accordance with law, be left for consideration until the returns from all uncontested parishes have been completed. In the three parishes canvassed to-day—Assumption, Ascension, and Avoyelles—there were returned to the Legislature three Republicans and three Democrats, where last year there were six Democrats.

MOST INGENIOUS DIABOLISM.

As reports come in from the country parishes, the facts become very evident that a systematic policy has been adopted by the Democrats in all those strong Republican districts which have properly been denominated as "bull-dozed." The history of one is the history of nearly all. Colored Republicans were not simply intimidated into refraining from voting the Republican ticket, but were coerced into voting the Democratic ticket. The colored Republicans were first mustered into Democratic clubs on the pretext that they would be allowed to vote as they pleased, but it would be necessary for them to belong to these clubs in order to be protected from the "bull-dozers," which, by the way, is a name which these rough-riders

THEMSELVES ADOPTED AND ORIGINATED

in East Feliciana Parish during the last summer. They were then administered an oath, which they generally understood to mean something else, but which was really to support the Democratic candidates. After becoming members of the clubs, they were compelled to attend all the meetings, under penalty of being taken from their cabins at night and flogged, or sometimes shot. When Republican meetings were held, the bull-dozers would patrol the roads and warn colored men not to attend. In some cases colored men finally took the chances of voting the Republican ticket, and have since been driven from their homes. There are hundreds of these refugees in the city, some of whom have left their wives and children unprotected, and their little crops of cotton, which are generally raised on the share system, standing ungathered in the field. The statements show such

A REMARKABLE SIMILARITY

in the mode pursued in creating Democratic voters out of Republicans that it can leave no doubt that the movement was preconcocted, and in consonance with the confidential circular of Chairman Patton, of the Democratic Central Committee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL PITKIN

desires it to be understood that the statement appearing in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he (Pitkin) had stated to the correspondent of that paper that there were not twelve murders immediately preceding the election in Ouachita Parish, is an unqualified falsehood.

RADS.

The Northern representative gentlemen not on duty at the Returning Board have gone down to see Eads' jetties, on two steamboats.

THE IRREGULAR TICKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Information here in regard to the omission of some of the names of Electors from the Republican ballots in one parish in Louisiana is to the effect that not enough of such ballots appear to affect the result in that parish, all the Electors having a majority even if these incomplete ballots shall be thrown out. It is not believed, however, that in any event the Returning Board would throw them aside, since the House has decided here, all the Democrats concurring, that it is perfectly competent and legal to take into consideration the evident intent of the voter in casting his ballot when it is found to be incomplete or informal. In the Forty-second Congress the Republican Election Committee made a unanimous report in favor of the Democratic sitting member in the case of McKenzie, Republican, vs. Braxton, Democrat, from the Seventh Virginia District. The question considered at length in the report was this of giving full weight to the evident intent of a voter where the ballot was incomplete or inaccurate. All the Democrats in the House agreed to the doctrine, and the House, on the report of the Republican Committee, voted to not even pay the expenses of the contestant who sought his seat on the ground of several hundred incorrect ballots being thrown for the successful candidate. McCrary is accepted the authority here on contested elections, all holding the same views as the House in the above case in regard to receiving and counting the votes of all Republicans who actually attempted to vote in the intimidated parishes, and were prevented by violence or offers of violence. The authorities are abundant as to the right to accept such votes upon proper proof of being prevented from voting on the day of election.

The action of the Democrats seems to practically concede the State to the Republicans. They must concede it if the votes secured by them by intimidation are not counted. They have not the slightest basis for hope without these votes are counted. The suggestion of a compromise, which comes from Democratic sources, indicates the hopelessness of their cause. The proposition is that

HAYES AND NICHOLLS SHALL BE COUNTED IN.

This proposition is in itself illegal, as the duties of the Returning Board are judicial. That Board is not composed of auctioneers, who have the vote of the State to sell to the highest bidder, or who will consent to encourage any compromise under threats of revolution. The returns from forty out of fifty-seven parishes have been received. Those show about 8,000 Republican majority. There will be contests in at least twelve parishes. The districts in which there is no contest will, under the law, first be canvassed. This can probably be done in three days. After this the contested districts will be taken up, and it will doubtless require until Dec. 1 to dispose of them.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE RETURNING BOARD'S QUARTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20—2:30 p. m.—At the State House, the Senate Chamber and its surroundings betoken the approaching session of the Returning Board. In the middle of the apartment were arranged three tables in a circle, one for the Returning Board and the others for the Republican and Democratic Committees. The corridors surrounding the rotunda were closed by barricades, guarded by Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms. A squad of police were stationed in the near vicinity of the Senate Chamber, in order to be on hand in case of a disturbance.

Towards noon the Republican and Democratic Committees entered the room. The representative Republicans were Messrs. Tuttle, Garfield, Sherman, Hale, and Stoughton; and for the Democrats appeared Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer, Bigler, G. B. Smith, G. W. Julian, and Watson.

The Returning Board has determined to exclude during the executive session all persons except the members of the National Committees. The counsel will only be called in when contests are raised,—that is, where a contest has been filed or accompanies the returns. The counsel will not be allowed to examine the returns when opened, and mearly to witness the unsealing of the packages. The Democratic Committee on Returns will have a room in the neighborhood of the Hall of Representatives, in order to be within easy reach of the Senate Chamber. Each of the National Committees are accompanied by a phonographer to take the proceedings for their respective committees. When the Board goes into executive session, members of the press will be excluded.

The session sof the Board will continue from day to day, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The clerks of the Board were posted in a room back of the Senate Chamber.

Local committees representing Democrats and Republicans were present at the executive session.

THE BOARD MET AT 12:30,

with all the members present. The minutes were read and adopted. Gov. Wells stated that a system of rules for the government of the Board had been adopted. The rules were read.

The Board will first take up the parishes in which there are no contests, and, after disposing of these parishes, those will be taken up in which there are objections. All motions, etc., made by the attorneys must be in writing. No oral argument will be allowed. Any candidate or his representative who presents a witness must also present interrogatories. No ex parte affidavits are to be received.

Judge Spofford offered a rule as a substitute for the rule for the executive session, to the effect that the sessions of the body should be public, and the representatives of each party and the press reporters allowed to be present. Judge Spofford spoke in behalf of his motion. Gov. Wells stated that the Board could not accept the amendment; that it had been decided to admit only the National Committees and their reporters.

The answer to the protest of the Democratic Committee on the Returns was read. Col. Zacharie filed an additional protest in behalf of members of Congress. Gov. Wells stated that the name of Dr. Kennedy had been substituted to fill one of the vacancies on the Board, and that he knew of only one vacancy. The application was laid over, subject to a call.

Col. Zacharie gave notice of a protest against the Board proceeding until the vacancy was filled.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the Board resolved to take up the returns of a parish to the canvass and compilation of which there has been no objection.

Col. Zacharie made an application for the admission of the United States Supervisors, which was taken under advisement. Col. Zacharie stated that he had District-Attorney Beckwith's opinion on the subject.

The returns of Ascension, Assumption, and Avoyelles Parishes were sent for, and the Board went into executive session.

RULES.

With a view to regularity and expediency in the discharge of the duties of returning officers of election the following rules are adopted for their guidance:

First—Returning officers will meet at 12 o'clock m. each day, Sunday's excepted, at the place designated for holding their sessions unless a different hour or place be designated at adjournment.

Second—Upon meeting the presiding officer of the Board shall order the roll of the members called, and if a quorum be present he shall direct the Secretary to read the minutes of the preceding meeting or meetings, unless the reading thereof be dispensed with.

Third—The Secretary shall daily keep an accurate account of the proceedings of the returning officers.

Fourth—The returning officers shall first take up, canvass, and complete the returns from parishes where no objection is made to the canvass or compilation of votes cast at any polling-place in such parish or parishes on account of fraud, or intimidation, or other illegal practices, examining in these only to ascertain whether the legal formalities have been complied with in holding the election and making returns by returning-officers.

Fifth—That after disposing of the parishes provided for in the preceding rule, that then the returning-officers take up the parishes in which objection is made to the vote of any or all polls in such parish, that they first canvass complete the votes at the polls in such parishes to which no objection is made, and then they shall take up the contested polls in such parish, provided that if it become necessary to delay the investigation of any such polls, on account of the absence of witnesses or other causes, the same may be continued until a day to be fixed by the returning officers; that the returning officers shall decide at the time they are ready to proceed what parishes they will take up first.

Sixth—That all motions made by candidates or their attorneys, or by other persons authorized to appear before the returning officers, shall be in writing, and signed. All arguments presented to the returning officers shall be in writing. No oral arguments will be allowed.

Seventh—The returning officers, if they think it advisable, may go into secret session to consider any motion, or argument, or proposition which may be presented to them. Any member shall have the right to call for a secret session for the above purposes.

Eighth—When any candidate, or his attorney or other person authorized so to do, shall present a witness before the returning officers, he shall present the interrogations to be propounded to such witness, which he shall have previously submitted to his opponent, to be crossed, at least twenty-four hours, unless some other time be named for the cross interrogatories, but before the expiration of that time. In the examination of witnesses the returning officers may interrogate witnesses beyond interrogatories when they think it necessary, but candidates and their attorneys shall not examine witnesses before the returning officers except as above provided.

Ninth—No ex parte affidavits or statements shall be received, except as a basis to show that such intimidation or other illegal practice at some poll require interrogation, but returns and affidavits authorized by law, made by officers of election or in verification of statements as required by law, shall be received in evidence prima facia.

Tenth—That the evidence for each contested poll in any parish, when concluded, shall be laid aside until all evidence is in from all contested polls in the several parishes where there may be contests, and after the evidence is all in, the returning officers will decide the several contests in secret session, parties or their attorneys to be allowed to submit briefs or written arguments up to the time fixed for the returning officers going into secret session, after which no additional argument to be received unless by special consent.

SPEECH OF DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL.

Judge Spofford, of counsel for the Democratic Secretary of State and other candidates, asked the adoption of a motion to the following effect: That all the proceedings of the Board be had in open session, with leave to interested candidates to be present by themselves or counsel, and that a reasonable number of press reporters for each political party be permitted to attend at all times. Judge Spofford urged the adoption of the motion in a short speech, of which the following are extracts.

Addressing the President of the Board, he said:

You, Mr. President, remarked the other day that your functions were partly ministerial and partly judicial. The ministerial duties are few and simple. They consist only in the addition and tabulation of votes. There is no call for privacy in applying the rules of arithmetic in performing all the rest of your duties. In the judicial duties publicity is imperatively demanded. It is essential at every stage of the investigation, in order to insure a just argument. Adopt this order so that every whisper in your chamber may be heard to the uttermost extremity of the Union, and thus only in my humble judgment will it be possible for you to reassure a perturbed and anxious country, and to establish through all generations the righteousness of your interlocutory rulings and final answer.

GOV. WELLS OVERRULED THE MOTION.

The Board also overruled the protest made by the Democratic Committee on Returns on Saturday against the constitutionality of the Board and its legal authority to count the Electoral vote.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Board was postponed, and the recommendation submitted by the Democratic Committee laid over.

Col. Zacharie, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Returns, entered a protest against the Board's proceeding to canvass the vote before the vacancy had been filled, there being no Democrat on the Board.

The United States Supervisors were not allowed to be present, or the representatives of the local press.

THE CANVASS.

The Board commenced their canvass of the votes, taking up the undisputed parishes in alphabetical order. Three parishes—Ascension, Assumption, and Avoyelles—were disposed of, giving about the same vote as shown in the tables made heretofore from the duplicate poll-lists.

JULIAN.

The Hon. George W. Julian, who at first declined to serve on the Committee of which Gov. Palmer is Chairman, because he then expected to return home, has consented to be added to that Committee, and will remain here until the pending investigation is concluded.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Herald's* special from New Orleans says: "The day has been very quiet. In an interview between State Senator Breuster, Republican, who is a candidate as a Hayes Elector, he stated that it was more than probable that the Returning Board would to-morrow reject the name of D. R. Kennedy, Democrat, and proceed to elect some Republican lawyer to fill the vacant place on the Board. He further stated that the law requiring the Senate to select representatives of both political parties in its composition of the Board applied only to its first formation, but when any vacancy occurs subsequently, the power to fill it is vested entirely in the Board itself. The Republicans desire to have some good constitutional lawyer on the Board of their own political persuasion. The Republican visitors continue taking testimony in regard to the bulldozers' parishes, at their rooms, and will convene to-morrow. It is said that Gen. Sheridan has urged expedition on the work of the Returning Board, and that it will be hurried through as expeditiously as possible. The Democrats are still busy preparing affidavits and other evidence, and claim to have a far better case than that of 1874, upon which Mr. Pinchback's claims were rejected by the United States Senate."

FLORIDA.

DISCOURAGING TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Telegrams to the National Committee from Florida to-day represent the situation satisfactory to the Republicans who are there and in position to know all attainable facts. Since Saturday returns have been received from four more counties, and in no one of them did the Democratic majorities come up to the figures which the Democrats have so stoutly claimed. The effect of this has been exceedingly dispiriting to such Northern Democrats as have lately arrived, and who came having full faith in the false figures which had been sent North. Many Democrats have given up the contest as lost. It is believed that a plan has been on foot to capture returns from some remote precincts which the Democrats know to be favorable to the Republicans, and measures have been taken to guard these returns until they can be protected by troops while on their way to the Capital. It is believed here that the arrival of the returns from four of the remaining Democratic counties, and the unfavorable showing they make for the opposition, has carried the Republicans by the point where Democratic manipulations of the balance of the returns can give the Republicans serious trouble.

It has become clear that

HAYES HAS AN HONEST MAJORITY

of the entire vote of the State. The returns from the back country districts have disappointed the Democrats. As a last resort, the Democracy is endeavoring to prevent the Republican Governor from counting the returns according to the law. An attempt is made to override the Returning Board, which is the only constitutional and legal method of determining the result of the vote. It does not now seem possible that the corrupt scheme of the Democrats can be successful. The returns from additional Democratic counties reduce the Democratic majorities below their estimates. It is shown that the Republican claims to the State are fully justified.

THE PROOF OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUD

increases. It is not expected that all the returns will be in this week. The Governor claims the right to canvass the vote under the old law.

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Times* furnishes the following document to the agent of the Western Associated Press:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 20.—*To the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Chairman Republican National Committee, Washington D. C.:* We have been frequently asked to give the figures of the Electoral vote of the State as claimed by the Republicans. We have declined to do so for the following reasons solely: Official returns have been received from thirty-two counties of the thirty-nine, and until all are in we are unwilling, and think it unwise, to give our understanding of the figures, because of the possibility of the figures in the Democratic counties still behind being sufficiently changed to alter the result. We do not necessarily imute to any one a design to commit fraud, but it is enough that such a thing is possible, and not unknown here or elsewhere. As in the case of the election frauds in the city of New York at the Presidential election of 1868, and the well-known Tweed circular in furtherance thereof in 1872. In this State the raising of the county returns in favor of the Democratic State ticket, nearly 1,000 votes was discovered at the last moment, and only counteracted by the extraordinary efforts which were made to obtain the original precinct returns. We feel entirely justified in refusing to give any information which shall even, in the remotest degree, render any such fraud possible or desirable. The delay in beginning the canvass arises from three causes:

First—An uncertainty as to whether the Governor alone or the General Board of State Canvassers are the legal canvassing officers of the Presidential vote. The Democrats have asked to be heard on that question, and it is now under consideration.

Second—All the returns are not in, which, it is claimed by many, is a legal prerequisite to the beginning of the canvass, and if it were otherwise, yet, for the reasons above stated, it would be unwise to begin it until the returns are received. Not infrequently the returns from remoter counties do not reach Tallahassee for three or four weeks, and the law allows the General Board of State Canvassers to wait thirty-five days to return. In some counties the county canvass even is not required to be made until twenty days from the election.

Third—Frauds or irregularities in certain precincts are charged by each side against the other, and it is desirable, and proper if it shall appear that such questions are to be gone into, that both parties should have ample time, if they desire it, to procure proofs.

By the law, the General Canvassing Board is clothed with full powers to correct fraud and irregularities in the several polls, a provision of law eminently wise and needful in a thinly-settled country, where elections are sometimes not conducted with that order and regularity so generally observed in older communities. In 1872 the vote of this State would have been given to the Democratic State ticket had not the General Board of State Canvassers, under its judicial power, corrected the fraud by which the Jackson County canvass was made to show a Democratic vote of some 400 more than was shown by the original precinct returns. Thomas Bloxham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 930 votes, but the returns were made to show that he had received 1,838, while the vote of Hart, his opponent, was reduced from 1,109 to 709. Walls, the Republican candidate for Congress, received 1,108 votes, which was altered to 108. This is the county in which a Republican majority of 350 at the last election is claimed to be converted into a Democratic majority of 98 this year.

In view of this Democratic fraud so lately attempted and so nearly successful, and of well-known frauds elsewhere by that party, we think that the Democratic assertions that fraud is contemplated by the Republican members of the State Board of Canvassers, or the Governor should be be legally the canvassing officer, being made as they are without the slightest proof, and in respect to men of honorable and untarnished character, are wanton and made with no fair or honest purpose, and they should have no weight with just and reasonable men. The power of the Board to correct frauds and wrongs is undisputed by any one. They will act openly and will be subject to the scrutiny of the whole country, and no one can ask anything but that their decision shall be based upon such facts as will carry conviction to unimpartial men, and upon the well-settled rules of law and evidence applicable to such cases. And such, we believe, will be the action of the Canvassers.

FRANCIS S. BARLOW, of New York.
J. M. THORNBERGH, of Pennsylvania.
W. E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire.
EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio.
W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York.
D. G. ROLLINS, of New York.
J. P. C. EMMONS, of Florida.
LEW WALLACE, of Indiana.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS PROPERLY APPRECIATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Several of the Democratic watchers have returned from South Carolina. They report that they were greatly surprised at the indifference of the Democrats in that State to Tilden. They seemed to care nothing for him in comparison to Hampton. They still cherish bitter feelings towards Northern Democrats for conspiring with them to accomplish secession, and then giving them no aid whatever when their move resulted in war. These gentlemen say Southern Democrats have no idea of doing the least thing looking to another war. They and their people have had enough of that, and the leaders among them speak in great derision of the utterances from Northern Democratic sources which smack of war. They say it was just so with their Northern friends before, up to the time when their assistance was wanted in the field.

The only hopes of the Democrats are placed in the Supreme Court. All serious claims that the State has gone for Tilden must be abandoned. If the Democrats open up the subject of throwing out fraudulent votes in any one county, as they have intimated they would do in Buford County, their case is hopeless, for there are at least two counties in which

ENORMOUS DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS

can be proved. These are Barnwell and Edgefield. In Edgefield the returns show more Democratic votes than there are voters in the county. Tilden has no chance for opening up this question and going behind the returns.

Hampton's hope has been placed in the decision of the Supreme Court. The Democrats rely upon the personal hostility of Chief-Justice Moses to Gov. Chamberlain to influence his action as Judge. They

RELY UPON HATRED AND MALICE

as motives of judicial action. Gov. Chamberlain, it will be remembered, once refused to certify to the election of the son of Justice Moses as a Judge. The Democrats, who greatly praised him for his reform, are now branding him as little better than a bandit. The Democratic hope is that the Supreme Court will direct that the returns for the Governor and State officers be sent to the Legislature. They claim that this should be done under a provision of the Constitution which they insist gives the Legislature the authority to determine as to the election of State officers. This is contrary to every precedent in the State.

In the Legislature, on the face of the returns, the Democrats now have a majority of one, and, on the face of the returns, Hampton and Gleaves, the Lieutenant-Governor, have small majorities, but there are fraudulent returns, from one or two counties, which, if purged would destroy Hampton's majority.

SLAUGHTER OF NEGRO REPUBLICANS.

AIKEN, S. C., Nov. 10.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* A sense of duty, which is the guiding motive of one reared in the Society of Friends (or Quakers), compels me to ask a little space in your paper to give facts which such gentlemen as the Rev. E. C. Edgerton—whose letter you published on Nov. 4—cannot give, because they do not wish to know them. This is my ninth year as a teacher in Aiken, and the hundreds of Northern friends who visit our school and no doubt read your paper, will believe my words.

There is peace in the parsonage; there is peace in my own quiet home here. I have seen no colored men shot nor beaten, neither has Mr. Edgerton, unless he went out of the town at midnight, or was secretly hid with those whose names were on the "dead list." If this was an open, fair, daylight struggle, we could tell friends from enemies, and die with face to the foe. Has Mr. Edgerton sought the truth? Does he seek facts where he might find them? Has he wanted to listen to evidence that would prove how terrible were the outrages, or knowing his church to be largely supported by Northern people who come here is he ready to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace"? The "leading men of this place" know that 2,000 Northern visitors bring money which makes business and puts food into hungry mouths. Are they likely to desire the shameful truth to be known? Do they want to know it? Is it not human nature to fear it would keep away boarders?

I have talked with a young colored woman whose husband was killed at Ellenton. He was about to be licensed to preach in the Baptist Church. The white man with whom he was brought up and was working for asked him if he would vote the Democratic ticket. He said: "No! I hain't done nobody any harm; I am a Republican, and I am going to live and die one." The reply was: "You will regret those words." In about two weeks he said to his wife: "I feel death. I know they will kill me." Then counting the time, he said: "Five months since we were married. I must pray God to make me willing to part with you. I am not afraid to die." That same evening—it was Sunday—he started to prayer-meeting. Just before reaching the place he was told that there was trouble, and turned &rung; so he went to the swamp. Before day she found him. On her return to the house the white men told her they would kill him; she heard them read the list, and, to use her words, "When they came to my husband's name, I was so hurted that I can't remember the rest so well."

Hundreds of mounted men were about the yard of the white folks." They rode away and before sunset came back. She had heard her husband was killed, and was crying when the "young master" said: "Well, he is killed. I've been and had it done. If you ain't certain, go and look in the cotton patch by an old log and the persimmon tree." The wife of five months went and found the body of her husband riddled with bullets, his neck broken, and other bruises given with the butts of rifles after he had been shot. The colored man had no weapons of any kind. The wife of the murderer told the widow afterward: "If you dare to go to Aiken and tell anything that will get my husband into the courts, I'll have you killed. You are spotted now; your husband was sorry for what he said." The loyal wife answered: "No, ma'am, he was not sorry; he told you he would die a Republican, and he did. You have killed my husband. Do what you please with me. I can't die till the Lord means me to. My husband was not afraid, and he has gone where you never will." All who know the sex in the South can imagine the tone used with these words: "There! the officers ask me every day if any niggers insult me, and now I will tell them you have." A threat to send a telegram to Augusta and have her arrested if she dared come on the train made her wait until there was a safe way, and now she dares not go back, though if life is spared will appear in court against them.

Another case is where a young man was shot at and wounded. He went to his aunt's cabin; she begged him to go to the woods. He said: "No, they done shot at me; guess they will let me go. I can't walk with this ball in my leg." The next day several mounted men rode up and asked if she had a wounded man in the house. The wounded man tried to run out of the door, and, to use her words, "I knowed they would do it; I did not want to see it; but 'peared as if I could not take my eyes off him, and, would you believe it, they just pop, pop,

are to come. There possibly may be enough ordered here to partly garrison the places in the vicinity of Washington which the Government since its foundation has provided for that purpose. It is wise and prudent that some at least should come, for at present there are not troops enough here to mount guard at the forts on the river.

If there is any political purpose in having the troops here it can be summarized in the word "prudence." Grant intends to maintain his oath of office and to see to it that laws are faithfully executed. Back of all these rumors and facts respecting the movements of troops there is one circumstance vaguely hinted at which is considered by some at least in authority as having

A BALEFUL SIGNIFICANCE.

That circumstance lies in the fact that throughout the entire country south of the Potomac River there are very many thousands of men, well-armed, well-drilled, and thoroughly experienced in war who can be called together at the tap of the drum. That apprehension is doubtless needless and sensational, but evidently lies at the basis of what a Cabinet officer said to-day. He was being interrogated by a gentleman in search of information. That gentleman asked him if he had heard there was any organization in Baltimore, or south of that, where the ultimate purpose might possibly be hostile. The Cabinet Minister, without directly responding to this inquiry, said that the entire Confederate army was organized. Peace-loving men of the North should not be disturbed by any partisan reports respecting the arrival of troops here. Their presence is not a menace to popular or constitutional liberty. It is a guarantee of the preservation of the Constitution, of the enforcement of the laws, and of the maintenance of peace and good order.

BEWARE OF THE IDES OF MARCH!

The President, within a few days, has received a number of letters from the South threatening his life if he shall do anything to secure the inauguration of Hayes. The President has no sense of personal fear, but some of his intimate friends are somewhat alarmed, and will insist that he take some precautions against possibilities of danger to his person.

THE NAVY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Secretary of the Navy in response to inquiries regarding the rumors of a concentration of naval force in this vicinity, emphatically denied their truth. He said the vessels of the navy are pursuing their usual routine of duty, without extraordinary orders, and that there was nothing in the way of recent suggestion or direction from the Navy Department to commanders of vessels which could be construed into an act which should occasion the slightest sensation or excitement.

THE TROOPS

now in Washington will remain at least until after the Presidential inauguration, as it is usual to have a military escort on such occasions both as a guard of honor and in order to suppress any serious disturbances which might possibly occur.

It is probable that light battery A, Second Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, will shortly be ordered here, in which case it is understood they will be replaced by Battery C of the same regiment, which left Fort McHenry for the Indian campaign a few months ago, and arrived here to-day from Fort Riley.

With regard to the arrival of troops from South Carolina, via Fortress Monroe, yesterday, the President said this morning that it was merely an ordinary change of station. Gen. Sherman says these four companies of equipped infantry, together with three artillery companies from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, which arrived to-day, belong to Gen. Hancock's command, which includes the City of Washington. Gen. Sherman emphatically denies that this change of quarters has any political significance whatever, and says that therefore there is no cause whatever for excitement on account of it.

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Senator Blaine, in a conversation with reporters, said there was no foundation for the Washington rumor connecting his name with the Presidency of the Senate. The traditions of the Senate, parliamentary usage, and his own personal wishes, would be equally against such a step. It was a case in which he could not if he would, and he most assuredly would not if he could. Mr. Blaine seemed a little sensitive lest any one should imagine that he could for a moment contemplate the purpose imputed to him.

WISCONSIN.

DOWNS, THE ELECTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—To-day's mails have further reduced the number of counties not heard from officially at the office of the Secretary of State. Ashland, Brown, and Oconto Counties are the only ones not yet reported, but reliable advices have been received from them showing the exact vote as between Miner and Downs, and the latter's majority over the highest candidate on the Tilden Electoral ticket will exceed 1,200, thus dashing to atoms the high hopes and expectations of the Wisconsin white-liners and bull-dozers that they would steal one of the Republican Electors.

THE RESULT.

The regular Republican majority in the State for Hayes and Wheeler over Tilden and Hendricks will not vary but a few votes from 6,300. Uncle Peter Cooper Cooper gobbles about 2,000, —of course, nearly all Republicans.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS

of the most glaring character are being reported to the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee. Advices from Kewaunee County state that warrants for the arrest of the Board of Canvassers of the Town of Franklin in that county have been issued. In this town but one Republican vote was reported as having been cast. This result was known to be a fraud by the Republicans who voted at that poll, and, after this result was announced, a demand was made for an inspection of the ballot-box. After much wrangling and delay it was obtained, and examined, when in it were found sixteen Republican votes, but only one had been canvassed and returned in the vote of the town. The parties charged with this offense, and for whom warrants are issued, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Had it not been for frauds of this character, and others too numerous to mention here, the Republican majority in this State would have reached 12,000.

RETRIBUTION.

The Republicans generally are on the alert, and propose to bring to speedy justice all those Tilden and Hendricks reformers who have been engaged during the recent election in violating the sanctity of the ballot-box. The hope of Democratic success in Wisconsin was based upon the expectation that the various schemes of villainy to swell their vote in shameful defiance of the election laws would succeed. Some of these schemes were concocted out of the State, and by abler heads more skilled to such rascality than any resident here. But it would seem as if there were plenty of willing hands to execute their frauds.

MISSOURI.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The mandamus case in connection with the Metcalfe-Frost contest in the Third Congressional District in this city came up before Judge Lindley to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow, to allow the lawyers time to prepare answers and arguments.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A large indignation meeting was held to-night in National Hall, Third Congressional District, which was composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats, and at which the action of the Canvassing Board in counting the votes for Mr. Frost, the Democratic candidate for Congress, which evidently were not cast for him, was denounced in unmeasured terms by both Democratic and Republican speakers. A resolution was adopted to the same effect, and demanding that the person who changed the returns should be ferreted out and punished.

MICHIGAN.

CROSSWELL'S MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 20.—Official advices received by Mr. Crosswell show he has beaten Webber, Democratic candidate for Governor, by over 23,000, in many counties running ahead of both the State and Electoral tickets.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 20.—The Legislature elect is composed of many new members, especially in the House, which stands about 75 Republicans to 25 Democrats, without a single Independent Greenbacker. The Greenback vote in the State will reach from 8,000 to 10,000. The Senate is largely Republican, and contains many ex-members of the House.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TERRORISM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Herald's* Raleigh (N. C.) special says that there is a great and general apprehension among the colored people of that State that a serious abridgment of their rights will result from the session of the General Assembly which begins to-morrow.

ALABAMA.

THE RESULT.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 20.—The majority in Alabama for the Tilden and Hendricks Electors is 34,383.

PETER COOPER.

HE CORRECTS A MISSTATEMENT OF HIS POLITICAL VIEWS—NO PREFERENCE FOR TILDEN OVER HAYES, BUT MUCH CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New York Times: In the following paragraph, from the New York *World*, I do not find my true sentiments reflected or properly expressed, I presume through some misunderstanding of the reporter:

Mr. Peter Cooper has entirely recovered from his late illness, and in course of conversation with a *World* reporter yesterday he said: "The expression of the popular will is in favor of Mr. Tilden rather than Mr. Hayes for President. There is not the least doubt that the party in power would practice fraud to secure the election of their candidates, but the will of the people, as expressed in the ballot-box, may suffice to deter them from doing so. But, in the event of Mr. Tilden being counted out by fraudulent or illegal means, I have good reason to fear trouble—perhaps a second civil war. If there be fraud practiced, it may cause an almost general popular uprising, and there is no telling what the result will be to the country. Yet I have strong faith in the good sense of the American people, and believe that trouble will be averted."

I cannot give a special preference to the candidate of either party, in the presence of the fact that they both ignore the most important issue of the day, the adoption of a sound currency for the people. But I believe that both parties are led by men of patriotism who would abide by the legal decision of their respective claims, and resort to no revolution or violence to rectify what they may consider injustice in that decision. PETER COOPER.

TILDEN AND HAYES.

REASONS WHICH GOV. TILDEN GAVE FOR CASTING A BALLOT FOR HIMSELF—WHY GOV. HAYES DID NOT VOTE.

New York Tribune.

At an early hour on the morning of election day Gov. Tilden approached the polling-place at No. 246 Third avenue, where he was registered as a voter. A long line of his supporters were waitng to cast their ballots, and, after cheering him, offered to give way for him to vote. Mr. Tilden thanked them, and took a position at the end of the line amid much applause. When his turn came he voted the straight Democratic ticket from "stem to stern," as he remarked. He is reported to have explained his reasons for so voting by saying that he could not do otherwise than give the benefit of his ballot to all poor workingmen of the city who were out of employment, who were anxious for an improvement of the bad times, and who desired once more a return of honest men to office. He said he could not conscientiously vote for Gov. Hayes, because he believed his election would be a prolongation of the reign of corruption, nor for Peter Cooper, because he believed him to be mistaken in his ideas of the currency. He started to say something also about his duty as a tax-payer to vote, but hesitated as if recollections of the manner in which he had previously done his duty as a tax-payer had suddenly come over him.

It appears from the Columbus papers that Gov. Hayes did not vote at all at the recent election, although entitled to that privilege without going to his home in Fremont, the laws of Ohio allowing State officials to cast their ballots at the State Capital. A prominent citizen of Columbus, in conversation with a *Tribune* reporter yesterday, detailed a conversation between Gov. Hayes and a party of friends on the morning of the election. Upon being asked if he intended to exercise his right of franchise, Gov. Hayes answered:

"Most assuredly I shall not. I have never for a moment entertained the idea of voting for myself."

"But you will not just exactly be voting for yourself," remarked a lawyer. "You only vote for Electors, and you are not certain, even should a majority of Republican Electors be chosen in the country at large, that they will elect you President. You might die before the Electoral College meets, as did Mr. King, or even after it assembles it may be deemed expedient to unite upon some other man than you. For instance, suppose Mr. Cooper should secure the Electoral vote of one State—say that of Illinois, where his supporters are very numerous—and should hold the balance of power in the Electoral College, would not the Republicans be very likely to vote for him, and thus defeat Tilden? You see, Governor, duty to your party demands that you should vote. Our majority in Ohio will not be very large, and may be very much smaller than we anticipate. Every vote counts, you know."

Several others present concurred in these views, but after a few moments' silence Mr. Hayes said: "I have given this matter much thought. The contingencies my legal friends have suggested are not unlikely to arise, but in all my life I have never voted for myself. Neither have I ever voted against my principles by casting my ballot for an opponent. If my vote is necessary to elect me President, I shall not be Gen. Grant's successor."

NASBY.

HOW THE CORNERS RECEIVED THE NEWS THAT TILDEN WAS ELECTED, AND HOW LOUISIANA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA SQUELCHED THEIR HOPES.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY, Nov. 9, 1876.—We've got it! I wuz so exsited about the elecshun—so anxshus, that, after votin for Tilden and Reform four times in Injeany, I came strate to Loolsville; and the moment we got the noose that Tilden had kerried Noo York and Connecticut, I took the train back to Secessionville, and found there Bascom's mule, which I cood ride over to the Corners. Bascom is considerate uv me—I owe him too much for him to be anything else.

Hed I a pen dipped in livin lite I coodent describe the ecstacy uv our people when I told em that Tilden and Reform hed kerried the day, and that henceforth we shood live under Democratic Administrashen. Deekin Pogram sot down and cried with joy. "Bascom," sed he, two streems makin their way down his cheeks, makin little furrows ez they run, and droppin off the tip uv his nose; "G. W., ef my credit is good for anything, set em up. I feel ez ef I cood give you a third mortgage on my place. I shel live to lick a nigger agin."

And it wuz so. Capt. McPelter, Issaker Gavitt, Squire M'Grath, and the rest uv em came in, and Bascom in his delirious joy sot a barl on tap, and refoozed to charge a thing.

The noose affected the different classes uv our populashen differently. The niggers all went home ez soon ez they heerd the intelligence, and barricaded their houses. Pollock and Bigler put up the shutters on his store immejitly, and I notist uv em loadin up wat firearms they hed. The nigger Postmaster abandoned his posishen and went into Pollock's store, and the nigger Collector went out into the country with his books and papers.

They hed no need uv doin it, however. The Democrisy uv the Corners hed more important biznis on hand than reassertin ther rites over a lot uv degradid niggers and still more degradid carpit-baggers. We kin attend to them at any time.

Issaker Gavitt and Capt. McPelter had biznis in their eye, and they wuz eager to git at it. There wuz a spekilater from Loolsville present, which hed come down ez soon ez he got the news uv Tilden's elecshun, to buy up the claims uv the loyal people uv the Corners against the Ginral Government for property destroyed by Linkun's hirelins doorin the late fratrisidle struggle, and he hed made an offer to take em all at 80 cents on the dollar. The question to be considered wuz whether we should take this offer, or trust to our own representatives to collect em.

Mr. Saithers, the spekilator told us that it wood cost us more than 80 per cent to collect em anyhow. He warned us that the Democrisy had spent over four millions to carry the elecshun, and that it wood hev to come out uv these claims first. Then there wuz the agents which would hev to hev there slice, the members themselves wich wood take their bites, the heads of departments and their favorites wich wood hev their divvys, and so on, till, by the time the claimant got his money, it wood be shaved down to a mere nothin.

We left at him, and remarked that we cood make the claims large enuff to kiver all these things, and in that way git wat wuz comin to us.

"Gentlemen," sez he, "perhaps you don't know that there will be in Washington, immejitly, the entire gang that wuz with Johnson. No matter how big your claim is, you won't git ex much ez I offer you. Do you want them to go thro the hands uv Mrs. Cobb and sich?"

That staggered me, for I did some claim biznis in Washington myself dooring Johnson's time, and I knowd the processes. I cheerfully advised our people to make out their bills large enuff, and sell 'em, wich they finally agreed to do, and we sot about making uv 'em out:

Issacker Gavitt, for horses taken by John Morgan, in consekence of Fedral invashun, and a assortment uv farm produx consoomed by six Fedral soljers wich camped one nite on his place	$23,000
Capt. McPelter, for mules, corn, and two barrels uv whisky left in his distillery, while he wuz with John Morgan, and other property, wich he cooden't remember	30,000
Deekin Pogram, for sevrel lengths uv rale fence, a lot uv sweet potatoes, and other property used by five Fedrel pickits	20,000

I put in a claim for time lost in avoidin Fedrel forces, and for gineral anguish doorin that terrible five years, to the amount uv $10,000; and Bascom put in his bill for $10,000 for the absence uv the people uv the Corners five days, while the town wuz okkepied by rebel troops. The other citizens same in and put in bills for their losses, which footid up, after we hed doktered em, to suthin over $200,000. We hed a great deal uv trouble, for the citizens are ignerant. Why men came in wich had lost some fence, with bills for $30! Sich we put up $1,000, or $5,000, ez the case might be, that ther mite be some show for gettin suthin.

Some uv em hed some doubts ez to how we wuz goin to put em in ez loyal citizens, but I fixed all that. I swore to Issaker Gavitt's loyalty, he swore to mine, Deekin Pogram swore to Capt. McPelter's, and by 3 o'clock the next afternoon we hed the papers all made out and the matter all arranged. The spekilater footed up the amount and drew his pocket-book to pay em off at the rate uv 30 per cent. It wuz a critikle period. Bascom sot there with his akkount-book, to receeve the money, from wich he intended to take out wat wuz comin to him—he hed bills agin us wich wood absorb the most uv it—and for wat balance wuz doo it wuz understood that he shood give us credit at his bar. His eyes glistened, and I wuz weepin tears uv joy.

"Thank hevin!" I exclaimed; "this is the substanshel froots of victry."

At that crittikle moment, jist when the Corners wuz to be made opulent, Pollock rode up with a Looisville paper, wich he throwed in to us with a feendish smile.

The spekilater looked at the bed lines and dropt it, buttonin up his pockitbook, and, throwin his head down upon the table, stood without sayin a word.

"Pay us!" I shreeked in agony.

"Not a dollar," said he; "them claims uv yoorn ain't wuth the paper they are written on. Look at the paper."

I did look, and fell faintin to the floor.

"Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina for Hayes! Hayes elected by one vote!"

That wuz all. It wuz enuff. That one vote hes cost the Corners dearly. We are despondent. The niggers all come out uv ther houses agin, and Pollock opened his store.

The spekilater in Southern war claims is still here, awaitin reliable intelligence. May hevin send us the news we want.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Reformer.

IN GENERAL.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Harper's Weekly, Nov. 18.

If it be the Republican party which presently retires from the control of the Government, it is well to remember that it has a prouder and nobler history than any party in English annals. It came into power sixteen years ago, when the Democratic party had virtually held the Administration for a generation. That party was the mere tool of the slave power, and had sedulously debauched and demoralized the national conscience. Inheriting from Jefferson and Madison (the last of whom partially disavowed it) the doctrine of secession, or that the Union is a voluntary partnership,—a doctrine which Jackson's proclamation did not discredit in the party, and which was substantially affirmed by Mr. Tilden in 1860,—it prepared the way for the movement of the Rebellion. It had utterly prostituted the civil service. It had totally disgraced the American name, and it had brought the American principle into mortal peril. But it was apparently impregnably intrenched in the solid Southern vote, in the doubt that it had cast upon the true meaning of the Constitution, in the timidity of trade between the sections, in the patronage of the civil service, in the sentiment of the army, in the intense prejudice against the colored race, in the hopelessness of constitutional interference with slavery, and in the fear of actual trouble with the insolent and threatening slave power.

But the firm and courageous Republican appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the people of the Northern States,—for no such appeal was permitted in the South,—an appeal made in the face of the most desperate opposition and of massacres in Kansas, as an earnest of what should follow, so united the Free States that they voted in 1860 as a Republican unit, and were successful. The Democratic party of the South instantly rose in arms. That of the North passively co-operated. As Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., truly says, the whole term "War Democrat" is the conclusive evidence that simple Democrat was synonymous with an opponent of the Government. No one ever thought of speaking of War Republicans. To be a Republican was to be a Union man. Totally unused to administration, the Republican party was at once confronted with organized civil war, with treason in the army and navy, with corruption in the civil service, with an empty Treasury, with a ruined credit, with denial of its constitutional power to act, with seceding States, a crumbling Union, and the sneering hostility of foreign nations.

Without a moment's delay it arose to the great emergency. Relying upon the people of the Free States, it created an army and a navy. It made enormous loans. It waged a tremendous war of four years. It held at bay foreign powers eager to abet the ruin of the Union. It maintained order in the Free States. It sent army after army to the field, and amply sustained them. It emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves. It maintained the Union absolutely and without condition. It did not build a scaffold nor take a life in punishment. It enfranchised the freedmen and restored every Rebel to citizenship. It vindicated the American principle before the world, and gave the country a standing and respect among other nations that it had never known before. It made the Declaration of Independence a truth and not a lie, and for the first time made America mean liberty instead of slavery. In the ten years since the War ended it has paid $800,000,000 of the debt. It has reduced the interest account by $50,000,000. It has reduced taxation by $260,000,000. It has immensely reduced the percentage of loss by carelessness or crime in the collection and disbursement of the public money. It has greatly decreased the running expenses of the Government per capita since the last Democratic Administration. It has negotiated bonds at 4½ per cent interest to replace those paying 6 per cent. It has declared for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. It has saved the existence, the character, and the credit of the United States.

This is the party which, if Mr. Tilden be elected, now retires and gives place to the Democratic, with Democratic leadership, doctrines, and practices unchanged. This is the party which Democratic orators, and Republicans who have deserted their party because it did not give them office, denounce as totally corrupt. This is the party which Messrs. Morrissey, Belmont, Kelly, Wood, Spinola, Schell, Fellows, and Sullivan (which last-named gentleman, according to the papers, called upon the band at Tammany Hall on election-night to play "The Wearing of the Green," as if the country had worn the blue long enough) deride as a party made up of Belknaps and Babcocks, of Shepherds and Butlers. There have undoubtedly been knaves and rascals in the party, but for every Republican scalawag, there are a hundred Democratic. There have been abuses and offenses, for which the party, even if successful, pays the penalty by its small majority. Should it be constitutionally decided that the Republicans retire, they will not protest. So the Yankees withdrew from Bunker Hill, but they carried America in their hearts. The Republicans have revealed the glory and the power of the American principle, and among them this moment are to be found the qualities and the convictions that give the word America its distinctive meaning.

CHICAGO.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 513 State street, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Dr. D. S. Smith occupied the chair. The Executive Committe submitted its report, and from it it appears that the Club is entirely out of debt, having a small surplus still on hand. All the money used for the Ward Club and Hayes and Wheeler Guards was raised in the ward, and no requisition of any kind was made on the Central Committee. The report finally recommended that the Club be continued, and that when the meeting adjourn it be until the second Monday in January, when a new constitution and by-laws would be submitted. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee also submitted its report, showing how the money raised for campaign purposes had been expended. There remains in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of $33.

An adjournment until the second Monday in January was then had.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met at No. 460 Milwaukee avenue last evening to settle some campaign disputes, and to hear reports as to the disposition that had been made of the money allotted to that ward at the late election. The Committee appointed to investigate and report on the conduct of Capt. Mauritzon reported that they had found that he had committed no "intentional" wrong. The other "captains" spoke for themselves, and all the troubles were amicably adjusted. The Club resolved to continue its organization and to hold monthly meetings hereafter. New officers were then elected, M. M. Gernhardt being selected as President, and the Club adjourned subject to call.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a report was submitted, showing the earnings of the past year at $15,031,235.72, and expenses, $9,960,856.19. The surplus fund now exceeds the mortgage indebtedness by $7,853,-435.98.

The report says: It is hoped such reasonable and equitable freight rates will be adopted in future as will foster alike all interests connected with the railway system and general interests of the country.

Speaking of the railroad war, the report continues: In these processes of antagonism to this short and cheap line the longer lines to other seaboard cities have suffered fearful losses. Untenable, unreasonable, and unjust demands have been made upon the Baltimore & Ohio Company to charge rates of transportation to the City of Baltimore which would ignore its immense geographical advantages as an entrepot for foreign commerce. These attacks have been based upon erroneous principles, are in violation of the laws of trade, and can never prevail.

The report was approved, and the old Board of Directors re-elected.

FREIGHT RATES.

The various lines leading from this city to the East advanced yesterday the freight rates on game, poultry, dressed meats, etc. The new rates are as follows: On dressed poultry and game, to Boston, $1.05; to New York, $1; to Albany and Troy, 95 cents; to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, 55 cents. On dressed beef and mutton, to Boston. 90 cents; to New York, 85 cents; to Albany and Troy, 80 cents; to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, 45 cents. On dressed beef and mutton in car-loads of 20,000 pounds and more, to Boston, 70 cents; to New York, 65 cents; to Albany and Troy, 60 cents; to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, 35 cents. On dressed hogs, to Boston, 70 cents; to New York, 65 cents; to Albany, 60 cents; and to Buffalo, 35 cents. The rates on first, second, third, and fourth class freights still remain as low as ever, and there is no probability that an increase will soon be decided upon, as Vanderbilt and his adversaries are still as far apart as ever.

THE O. & M.

Mr. John King, Jr., First Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Mr. Daniel Torrance, President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, who were lately appointed Receivers of the latter road by Judge Gresham, of Ohio, were in the city yesterday and had their appointment confirmed by Judge Drummond of this city, who has jurisdiction over that part of the road lying in Illinois. The proceedings in court will be found in the law column.

SOUTHERN AGENTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—A large number of general ticket and passenger agents of leading Southern and Southwestern railroads are in the city to attend the convention to-morrow for the adjustment of passenger rates over their respective roads.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Archbishop Lynch has received a letter from the Vicar-General of Quebec denying statements concerning the desecration of the Sabbath in that Province, and that a priest changed the hours of vespers in order to permit his people to attend a circus on condition of sharing the profits, made by the Rev. Mr. Beaudry at a Methodist missionary meeting in this city last week. The letter calls upon Mr. Beaudry to name the priest or retract the statement.

S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, has presented his report on the Central Prison inquiry. It relieves Capt. Prince, the Warden, of onerous charges made against him, but finds the chief guard, Stedman, guilty of unnecessarily severe treatment to prisoners, and recommends his removal. Stedman has resigned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—Bishop Lewis announced in St. John's Church yesterday, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the 30th of November had been appointed a day of intercession for the missions of the Church of England throughout the world.

A pastoral letter was read in the various Roman Catholic churches in this city yesterday from Pope Pius IX., warning all members of the flock against Catholic liberalism, denouncing it as an error liable to sap the foundations of the Romish religion and destroy the Romish Church.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Great excitement exists among the Liberals in Jaques Cartier County owing to the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy, who yesterday denounced them en masse from the pulpit. Cure Ferrault, of St. Geneviève, damned them as Liberals, and said, if they voted for Laflamme, the newly-appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, they would be lost.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 20.—Four men, named Patrick Doherty, William Foy, Peter Smith, and James Smith, entered the house of Mathew Garrett, at Shorbot Lake, Saturday night, and demanded supper, after which they raised a row, attacking Mr. Garrett with a club, and inflicting such injuries that he died Sunday morning. The four men were arrested and sent here to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—The Bank of Montreal has consented not to force the telegraph stock on which they have made advances on the market for the space of sixty days. A written agreement is being prepared to that effect, which will probably be subscribed to by other banks.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, the Upper Lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, followed in the latter by colder northwest winds, rising barometer, and possibly light snow, which conditions will continue over portions of the Lower Missouri Valley.

A BABY-BLIZZARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—It commenced snowing at dark this evening. Six inches are now on the ground, and the storm still continues. The snow is very light and fine, and, if the wind comes up, a first-class blizzard will be in order before morning.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.94	43	75	N. W., gentle		Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.92	47	70	W., gentle		Cloudy.
2:03 p. m.	29.89	50	64	S. W., gentle		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.89	48	77	S., gentle		Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.90	46	77	S., fresh		Cloudy.
10:15 p. m.	29.90	46	77	S., fresh		Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 51; minimum, 41.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.96	41	S. E., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.95	21	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Davenport	29.83	36	S. E., fresh		Fair.
Denver	30.05	36	S., light		Clear.
Duluth	29.80	38	W., light	.05	Lt. snow.
Escanaba	29.86	43	S., fresh		Cloudy.
G. Haven	29.89	45	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.76	35	S. E., fresh		Clear.
LaCrosse	29.81	37	S., light		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.99	34	S. W., brisk		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.89	43	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	29.75	30	N. W., brisk	.02	Lt. snow.
Fairo	29.98	39	S. W., fresh		Fair.
Salt Lake	30.01	37	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Yankton	29.99	18	N. W., brisk	.20	Hy. Snow

MUST PAY.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—In the case of the Scioto Valley Railroad vs. Dennis Cronin, to set aside the verdict against the railroad requiring them to pay the employes of Dennis Cronin, a sub-contractor, for constructing said road, on account of the financial failure of Cronin, before Judge Minshall, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Chillicothe, O., on Saturday, a verdict was rendered reaffirming the former decision, the Judge deciding that the railroads were responsible for the debts of contractors to their employes.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamships Idaho, and Helvetia from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Steamships Britannic and Sidonian, from New York, and Pennsylvania from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

VON PALM.

The Body of a Feudal Baron to Be Cremated.

His Remarkable History---Curious Vicissitudes of an Aristocratic Diplomat.

The American Crematory---A Singular Institution Amid the Pennsylvania Mountains.

New York Herald, Nov. 19.

According to the statements of those who have the matter in charge, the remains of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Prince of the Roman Empire, Knight of St. John of Malta, will be cremated at Washington, Pa., on the 6th of December. What is earthly of this personage lies in the receiving vault of the Lutheran Cemetery; and, if a disembodied spirit can receive any consolation from the good estate of its former tenement, the manes of the Baron must be gratified to know that a recent surgical examination has established the fact that the fleshly domicile which it inhabited for about three score and ten years is almost in the condition of a mummy. The death of this gentleman occurred at the end of last May. The readers of the *Herald* will remember what a pitch public curiosity reached when it was announced that the funeral services were to be conducted according to the rite of the Theosophs, a society claiming to be a modern resuscitation of some ancient sect, Egyptian or otherwise, which sought, in the dim twilight of history, for truths and principles which were not got at, and whose modern representatives, after the trifling interval of 3,000 or 4,000 years, are on the scent of the same truths and principles. The Baron von Palm belonged, at the close of a long life, to this fraternity, and its present head is going to have the Baron's body reduced to ashes by fire on the 6th prox. This disposal of the remains of Baron von Palm will probably produce a great sensation in this country, as it will be in direct opposition to the universal custom prevailing among Christian sects.

The furnace erected by Dr. Le Moyne, at Washington, Pa., is expected to reduce a human body to ashes in about five hours, without a particle of odor or a single disagreeable effect. Dr. Le Moyne erected the crematory after study of all the details. He has done all the work at his own expense, and it is his purpose that no fees shall be charged, so that this means of disposing of the dead shall be within reach of the poorest people.

THE VON PALM CREMATION.

The cremation of the Baron's body will take place, as previously stated, on the 6th of December next, at Washington, Pa., to which place the remains will be forwarded a day or two beforehand. The fires in the furnace will be lighted on the morning of the 5th, and it is expected that twenty-four hours later the full heat required—nearly 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit—will be obtained. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the body will be placed in the retort, and the cremation will be completed about noon. During the afternoon addresses will be delivered by Dr. Le Moyne, the designer and builder of the crematory; Col. H. S. Olcott, in his capacity as executor of the Baron under his last will and testament; the Rev. D. P. Hays, D. D., President of the Washington and Jefferson College, and other prominent persons. The Boards of Health of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., and other cities have been invited, and most of them have already voted to send their most representative men to witness this highly interesting experiment. The University of Pennsylvania, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and numerous other learned bodies will be represented.

Dr. Le Moyne wrote to a friend recently that enough persons have already applied for admission to fill the two largest halls in the town. A conference of the scientific gentlemen present will be held in the evening to discuss the respective advantages of cremation and inhumation. President Hays, of the Washington and Jefferson College, although not yet fully committed to cremation, will take the ground that there is nothing in the Christian religion that forbids those who choose to adopt this method of disposing of their dead.

THE VON PALM FAMILY.

The family of the late Baron von Palm originated in Southern Germany (Suabia), where the oldest branch, the Barons, is still flourishing. A younger branch, the Counts, flourish in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, and the third line, the Princes, have their residence in Vienna. The first line are Barons of the Holy Roman Empire (Reichsfreiherren), and belong to one of the very oldest families. The late Baron was born at the baronial seat of his father, at Augsberg, Bavaria. He received a liberal education at the University of Heidelberg, and at an early age he entered the diplomatic service of his country. He first served as Secretary of Legation at Carlsruhe, and subsequently reached the rank of Ambassador. At one time he was sent as Special Envoy to Ferdinand II., King of Naples, by his brother, to negotiate a settlement of family difficulties, including among other things the legitimacy of the Prince's son. The Baron traveled very extensively and spent a large portion of his fortune in gratifying his taste for music and painting, and finally, about fifteen years ago, he came to this country. He was highly esteemed for his various attainments and social characteristics. Later he moved to Chicago, where he invested largely in land and mining interests, but was not successful in a pecuniary point of view.

After coming to this city he fell in with Col. H. S. Olcott, and became much interested in the Theosophical Society, of which Col. Olcott is the President. The Baron had always taken a deep interest in philosophical and scientific research, and the line of study pursued by the projectors of the Theosophical Society aroused all his attention. He soon became a member of the society, and, just before his death, he was elected a member of its council. Being a man of about 70 years of age, his constitution had become impaired by his long and exciting life, he was suddenly taken sick with a disease of the kidneys, and died on the 20th of May, 1876. Feeling his end approaching, he sent for an attorney, and executed a will leaving his entire property to Col. Olcott, as he expressed it in his will, "in gratitude for kindness." It is not known how much property he had in Europe, but in an old will found among his papers, dated twelve or fourteen years ago, he describes himself as the proprietor of the Castles of Old and New Wartensa, on Lake Constance, Switzerland. As there is no other record of this property, it is possible that it is passed out of his possession prior to his death.

An autopsy of the body made immediately after death revealed the fact that he had been suffering for years with a complication of diseases of the vital organs, and it was regarded as a wonder that he had been able to exist as long as he had. The remains were embalmed, and the funeral took place from the Masonic Temple on Sunday, May 28, 1876, the room having been granted for that occasion by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

A SINGULAR DOCUMENT.

The following are from among the documents left by the Baron von Palm at his decease. The original of the first is in Latin, and is the regular deed of investiture in the Knightly Order of the Holy Sepulchre. The obligations under oath and vow recited at the end are a startling contrast to the religious views of the Baron at the time of his death, and the *Herald* gives its readers the document in its entirety, as a curiosity which one does not often come across:

Brother Cherubinus, of Civetia, of the Order of Friar's Minor of Our Holy Father St. Francis, Father of the Roman Province of Our Beloved Obedience, Lector of Theology, Member of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, Prefect of the Missions to Palestine and Cyprus, in the East; Apostolic Commissary, Visitor of the Sacred Hill of Sion, Guardian of the Most Holy Sepulchre of Our Lord Jesus Christ and Warden of all the Holy Lands.

To all and every of Christian who shall see our letters or shall hear them read, salvation from Him who is the true salvation.

From the monuments of history we know that those most invincible heroes, Charlemagne, the ever august Emperor; Louis VI., Philip the Wise, St. Louis IX., Philip, King of Spain, and many other high-minded Kings and Princes of the Christian commonwealth, zealous for the honor of God and that of the Catholic Faith as well as their most doughty defenders, did voluntarily pledge, and have lately vowed themselves and their property to the immortal God, and that at various times they created most valiant Knights, under certain rules, to the end solely that, having conquered the nefarious infidels, they might be able freely to guard the Holy City of Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Lord rising from the dead, and to defend them to the best of their ability. And then at a favorable time the dignity of this knightly Order flourished when the renowned Duke Godfrey of Bouillon led the expeditions intrusted to him by Christian Princes

INSURANCE.

Crisis in the National Board of Underwriters.

A Break in the Line of English Companies.

Desperate Efforts Making to Avert It.

What the Rupture Means---Excitement in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The long-expected crisis in the affairs of the the National Board of Underwriters has arrived. The event, which it has been time and again predicted would dissolve the organization, has happened, and the present condition of the Board is that of a drowning man catching at straws. How much longer it can live is one of those mysteries no fellow can find out, but it is safe to say that for all the practical, remedial, and restrictive purposes for which the Board has been famous during the last four years, it is played out. The importance of this event to the insurance interest of the country is immense. Probably nothing since the Boston fire can exceed it in the effects upon rates and the business generally. Notwithstanding the fact that for the last year the companies outside have outnumbered those inside of the Board, that organization practically fixed the rates for the entire country. There were nearly 1,800 Local Boards auxiliary to the central organization, obeying its behests and carrying out its orders. These Local Boards averaged ten members apiece, consequently there were 18,000 agents scattered from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Oregon, receiving their orders from the National Board officers, No. 156 Broadway, in this city. The power of the central authority has been proved repeatedly, for wherever and whenever a contest has occurred between the National and Local Boards, the latter have invariably succumbed. It was a complete monopoly in the making of rates, and the country merchants in Illinois or Nebraska could scarcely effect a dollar's insurance without admitting the power of the National Board. The non-Board companies, it is true, were not bound by the Board rates, but they governed themselves by the tariff. Thus if the rate was 1 per cent in Board companies, the non-boarders took it at 90 or even 80 cents, and by this process the Board rates were really the standard for all. There was no escape from the rule.

WHAT BREAKS THE BOARD.

The blow which has probably broken the back of the National Board came from an unexpected quarter. Some time ago, it will be remembered, your readers were furnished with a statement of the virtual expulsion of the "Royal" Insurance Company, owing to its failure to pay the required dues, which failure was occasioned by the fact that the representation of the Company in this country is so divided that each agency claimed a vote. These proceedings occurred in September, and it seems they occasioned considerable comment in England. Whether correctly or not, the Company chose to regard it as a "snub," and directed its American general agents to use their own judgment. Most of them are still loyally devoted to the Board rates, but it is asserted that in some instances State agents ignored the rules and restrictions of the Local Boards in other matters. They construed their liberty as a license to do as they pleased, although adhering to the letter of the rates. This liberty placed the Company upon a different level from that of the strictly Board companies. In the meantime charges of faithlessness began to be very common,—in fact have been very common for over a year. The manager of an English company was accustomed to say, "Formerly we had large lines in certain districts; we lost them by sticking to the rates; the risks were somehow transferred to other Board offices, and we got better rates. Most of them would be if the owners had paid full price we should have kept the risk." This was a very ordinary experience, and companies are rapidly tiring of it. Evidently the English companies are particularly tired of it, for the North British and Mercantile joined with the Lancashire in giving the required notice of an early withdrawal from the Board. These Companies are understood to mean business, and by their withdrawal to take their stand outside of the Board and make their own rates.

WHAT THE OTHER ENGLISH COMPANIES SAY.

With the North British and Mercantile, the Royal, and the Lancashire out, the other English offices can hope for very little success in retaining their business at fixed rates within the Board. There was a commotion in the home offices of the British companies doing business here as soon as they knew of the withdrawals. There was a movement started at once to bring back the first-named Company, in the belief that the Lancashire would also return. The Royal was to be left alone, although it is plain enough that the Royal's attitude is the key to the position of the others. A few days ago the following cable message was received at the National-Board rooms:

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 14, p. m.—*To National Board:* In considering our resolution of the 4th, kindly remember we put the past out of mind in earnest endeavor to bring again all in harmony with your Board so as if possible to maintain its integrity, notwithstanding reported defection, presumed only temporary, of North British and Lancashire, and uncertainty about Royal. We stand by Board pending early result of proceedings on your side.

IMPERIAL,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE,
COMMERCIAL UNION,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
NORTHERN,
QUEEN,
SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL.

Copies of this dispatch were sent to the disaffected companies.

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN COMPANIES.

It is not to be for a moment supposed that these large and influential English companies are going out of the Board to raid upon the business of the country generally without being met by a fierce competition. At this writing, everybody is awaiting with feverish anxiety the action of the National Executive Committee. The leading American companies, such as the Home, Etna, Continental, etc., are willing to exhaust every effort to compromise the difficulty. They are firm believers in the National Board, and admire its objects. They regard the breaking-up of the Board with acknowledged horror, and make no concealment of the opinion that, in spite of the admitted evils and disloyalty incident to the management of the Board, its dissolution is a far greater evil, and one to be deplored as a calamity to the business. Unluckily there is a class of Board companies whose officers have for many months been anxious for an excuse for withdrawal, and there is great fear among the loyal members of the Board that those weak brethren will avail themselves of the row among the English companies to step out before the trouble can be healed. Of course such a proceeding will precipitate matters into far worse condition than they are in now, and almost absolutely prevent a peaceful solution of the difficulties. In one word, the Companies are hanging on to the Board by their eyelids, or a thread. At any moment the thread may snap, and the Board will be a thing of the past. There is far more fear than hope, and yet strenuous efforts are in progress to bring back the withdrawing companies and save the Board.

WHAT AN OPEN RUPTURE MEANS.

Only the professional reader can truly comprehend the momentous consequences sure to follow the rupture of the National Board. The 18,000 agents who have been tied hand and foot by Board rules and rates will understand it, for, although it is not to be assumed that all the Local Boards are to be forthwith dissolved, it is no less true that with the virtual breaking up of the National Board the agents will enjoy liberties with the consent of their companies which they have not known for many years. *This rupture means unquestionably lower rates for the public!* It means that the large Board companies will make concessions to the assured in rates which will bring back the lost business of the past four years. It means the substantial destruction of the agency business of the small non-Board companies in every locality where the large companies will command a preference. In short, it means a lively competition for business, which, in the concessions of rates, will be a great gain to the people at large. But it is very doubtful indeed if, in the long run, the people will be benefited by the break. If this war of rates degenerates into a Kilkenny fight for business, it is not unlikely that the companies will diminish the security offered to the public. A company now receiving $100,000 for carrying risks to the amount of $10,000,000 will, under the effects of a war in rates, have to carry the same risks for $70,000, and, as it is evident that the cost of carrying them is identically the same, the chance of profit is proportionately restricted.

NEMO.

THE CANVASSER'S TALE.

Buying Echoes.

Mark Twain in the last Atlantic.

Poor, sad-eyed stranger! There was that about his humble mien, his tired look, his decayed-gentility clothes, that almost reached the mustard-seed of charity that still remained, remote and lonesome, in the empty vastness of my heart, notwithstanding I observed a portfolio under his arm, and said to myself, Behold, Providence hath delivered His servant into the hands of another canvasser.

Well, these people always get one interested. Before I well knew how it came about, this one was telling me his history, and I was all attention and sympathy. He told it something like this:

My parents died, alas, when I was a little, sinless child. My uncle Ithuriel took me to his heart and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the wide world; but he was good, and rich, and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy.

In the fullness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and my valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I flitted upon careless wing amid the beauteous gardens of the distant strand, if you will permit this form of speech in one whose tongue was ever attuned to poesy; and indeed I so speak with confidence, as one unto his kind, for I perceive by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with the divine inflation. In those far lands I reveled in the ambrosial food that fructifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things, that which most appealed to my inborn esthetic taste was the prevailing custom there, among the rich, of making collections of elegant and costly rarities, dainty *objets de vertu*, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my uncle Ithuriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment.

I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes; another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china; another's enchanting collection of postage-stamps—and so forth and so on. Soon my letters yielded fruit. My uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how fleetly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I knew it not. He began to neglect his great pork business; presently he wholly retired, and turned an elegant leisure into a rabid search for curious things. His wealth was vast, and he spared it not. First he tried cow-bells. He made a collection which filled five large salons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that ever had been contrived, save one. That one—an antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His sells his board, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

Thus did my uncle. He next tried brickbats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; his great heart broke again; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who possessed the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of Primeval Man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland and an Aztec inscription from the Cundurango regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My uncle hastened to secure these noble gems. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real Cundurango, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will rather part with his family than with it. So my uncle sold out, and saw his darlings go forth, never more to return; and his coal-black hair turned white as snow in a single night.

Now he waited, and thought. He knew another disappointment might kill him. He was resolved that he would choose things next time that no other man was collecting. He carefully made up his mind, and once more entered the field,—this time to make a collection of echoes.

"Of what?" said I.

Echoes, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in New York state, then came a fifteen-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the crag which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother-in-law, but now it was only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barreled echoes, scattered around over various States and Territories; he got them at 20 per cent off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gatling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune, I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative, like the carat-scale in diamonds; in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single-carat echo is worth but $10 over and above the value of the land it is on; a two-carat or double-barreled echo is worth $30; a five-carat is worth $950; a ten-carat is worth $13,000. My uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Fifty-Echo, was a twenty-two-carat gem, and cost $216,000—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement.

Well, in the meantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English Earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for esthetic amusement.

Now gathered the clouds about my unconscious head. The divine echo, since known throughout the world as the Great Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Repetitions, was discovered. It was a sixty-five-carat gem. You could utter a word and it would talk back at you for fifteen minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But behold, another discovery was made at the same time; another echo-collector was in the field. The two rushed to make the purchase. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with a shallow swale between, out yonder among the back settlements of New York State. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of Williamson Bolivar Jarvis owned the east hill, and a person by the name of Harbison J. Bledso owned the west hill; the swale between was the dividing line. So while my uncle was buying Jarvis' hill for $3,285,000, the other party was buying Bledso's hill for a shade over $3,000,000.

Now, do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echoes on earth was forever and ever incomplete, since it possessed but the one-half of the King echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were jawings, bickerings, heart-burnings. And at last, that other collector, with that malignity which only a collector can ever feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to cut down his hill!

You see, as long as he could not have the echo, he was resolved that nobody should have it. He would remove his hill, and then there would be nothing to reflect my uncle's echo. My uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said, "I own one end of this echo; I choose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself."

Well, my uncle got an injunction put on him. The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the Judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable, salable, and consequently taxable; two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land, and was not removable from place to place; others of the Judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the hills were property; that the two men were separate and independent owners of the two hills, but tenants in common in the echo; therefore defendant was at full liberty to cut down his hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in $3,000,000 as indemnity for damages which might result to my uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debarred my uncle from using defendant's hill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must use only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go, under these circumstances, it was sad, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debarred defendant from using my uncle's hill to reflect his end of the echo, without consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so that astonishing and most noble echo had to cease from its great powers; and since that day that magnificent property is tied up and unsalable.

A week before my wedding-day, while I was still swimming in bliss and the nobility were gathered from far and near to honor our espousals, came news of my uncle's death, and also a copy of his will, making me his sole heir. He was gone; alas, my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharges my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the Earl; I could not read it for the blending tears. The Earl read it; then he sternly said, "Sir, do you call this wealth!—but doubtless you do in your inflated country. Sir, you are left sole heir to a vast collection of echoes—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American Continent; sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it; sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own, if you had but one echo which was free from incumbrance, so that you could retire to it with my child, and by humble, painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, and thus wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you nay; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir, take your mortgage-ridden echoes and quit my sight forever."

My noble Celestine clung to me in tears, with loving arms, and swore she would willingly, nay, gladly marry me, though I had not an echo in the world. But it could not be. We were torn asunder, she to pine and die within the twelvemonth, I to toil life's long journey sad and lone, praying daily, hourly, for the release which shall join us together again in that dear realm where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to look at these maps and plans in my portfolio, I am sure I can sell you an echo for less money than any man in the trade. Now this one, which cost my uncle $10, thirty years ago, and is one of the sweetest things in Texas, I will let you have for——

"Let me interrupt you," I said. "My friend, I have not had a moment's respite from canvassers this day. I have bought a sewing-machine which I did not want; I have bought a map which is mistaken in all its details; I have bought a clock which will not go; I have bought a moth poison which the moths prefer to any other beverage; I have bought no end of useless inventions, and now I have had enough of this foolishness. I would not have one of your echos if you were even to give it to me. I would not let it stay on the place. I always hate a man that tries to sell me echoes. You see this gun? Now take your collection and move on; let us not have bloodshed."

But he only smiled a sad, sweet smile, and got out some more diagrams. You know the result perfectly well, because you know that when you have once opened the door to a canvasser, the trouble is done and you have got to suffer defeat.

I compromised with this man at the end of an intolerable hour. I bought two double-barreled echoes in good condition, and he threw in another, which he said was not salable because it only spoke German. He said, "She was a perfect polyglot once, but somehow her palate got down."

THE HILDEBRAND SUICIDE.

Conclusion of the Inquest---What the Count Joannes Said.

New York Herald, Nov. 19.

Coroner Croker yesterday finished the inquest in the case of William Hildebrand, who died on the 4th inst. As had been expected, George the Count Joannes was present, and closely contested every point in favor of his dead client, seeking to introduce testimony showing the cause of his client's suicide to be the seduction of the latter's wife by William B. Ogden, of High Bridge. This testimony, the Count claimed, formed part and parcel of the causes leading to his client's death, and which he maintained it was the prerogative of the Coroner to investigate.

The Count Joannes produced a letter, the last the deceased ever wrote, showing the presence of the deceased at court on a certain occasion. The letter was objected to by Counselor Niles and ruled out by Coroner Croker.

A lively "spurt" was here indulged in between the two counselors. When Mr. Niles objected to the reading of the letter George the Count Joannes turned upon him and with crushing emphasis said: "Unless you assume, sir, that William B. Ogden is here charged with the murder of William Hildebrand you can't be here as counsel to represent him." Mr. Niles here wished to read the letter presented, but the Count Johannes said: "You would not make a very good historian, sir; your memory is very deficient." Mr. Niles replied: "Your memory must also be very deficient or you would not be boasting. I have beaten you five times in these cases."

The Count—No, sir; no sir. This is the first action for crim. con. This action goes to show the adultery that was committed for two and a half years unknown to the poor husband more than twenty years ago.

Coroner Croker said: "It is evident that the deceased committed suicide. Now I wish to understand whether he was out of his mind or not."

The Count Joannes—Do you intend to exclude other evidence pointing out the cause of the suicide, evidence that is most important, going to show renewed adultery on the part of Mr. Ogden with my client's wife, this renewed adultery being the motive in the man's mind driving him to insanity?

Coroner Croker—That has nothing to do with this case at all.

The Count Joannes—I beg leave to differ with the honorable Court. If a man is driven to insanity by the action of a third party that is a probable cause.

George the Count Joanness was sworn in as a witness.

Coroner Croker—What is your name?

The Count—George—Count—Joannes; for thirty years it has been my name.

Counselor Niles—Was that the name he was christened under?

The Count—Now, Mr. Niles, don't let your questions lead you back to Egypt, where your name came from.

To the Court—I reside at the Park House, on Park row; I first became acquainted with the deceased, William Hildebrand, in the first week in July, 1871; he retained me in a certain action then pending; I last saw him alive in court on the first Monday of October, and then four days after that.

The Coroner—Do you know what was the cause of the man's death?

The Count—I answer and believe that accumulated wrongs created an insanity, and in that he killed himself; in my presence within the last five years he has threatened six times to kill himself, and as many times to kill Ogden; at the time when he discovered the renewed adultery I prevented him by main force from committing suicide. He had that very pistol with him, and showed it; then the man's mind was relieved because he saw vitality in the suit; on the last day I saw him the man was depressed, and I rallied him as usual, and he went home feeling joyful; once Hildebrand said, "I think I shall have to go out and kill Ogden;" I said, "If you repeat that threat I will have you arrested."

Counselor Niles—Do you state that under oath?

The Count—I do.

Coroner Croker—Do you know anything personally about Ogden and Hildebrand's relations in the case?

The Count—No, I don't suppose that Ogden was such a fool as to let any third man see his adulteries with my client's wife. I will now submit the wife's confession to her numerous adulteries with Ogden, and the whole narrative of over twenty-five years, but more especially containing the history of her renewed adultery in Chicago on Oct. 6, 1870.

Here Counselor Niles objected.

The Count (to Niles)—I remember that you said one day, "Oh! pooh, pooh! an adultery that is gone twenty years, what is that?" I referred you to the example of Cain in the Bible, whose crime is over 6,000 years old and has not been forgotten yet.

Counselor Niles—I submit that the Coroner do not receive that.

The Count—Another suggestion from Egypt! Counselor Niles—Ask witness whether he told him that he had better take some one else's life than his own.

The Count (to Niles)—*Honi soit qui mal y pense*—Evil to him that evil thinks. I could never have made such a suggestion.

Counselor Niles—Why don't you address the Court instead of addressing me?

The Count (to Niles)—Well I am rather surprised that I did address you at all. To the Coroner—My impression is that the accumulation of his wrongs caused the man's death.

The Coroner—I will not receive that.

The Count—I now prefer that I have offered in evidence the declaration of the wife as to her adulteries with this man, the sworn testimony and voluntary confession of all her crimes.

Objected to by Counselor Niles and ruled out.

Coroner Croker then closed the case and the jury retired for deliberation.

After a few moments they returned with the following verdict:

"We find that William Hildebrand came to his death by committing suicide while under temporary aberration of mind."

THE COUNCIL.

Bills for Legal Services in the Mandamus Case.

The Hickey Case Indirectly under Consideration Again.

Some Unimportant Ordinances Passed---Miscellaneous Business.

The regular weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Aldrich in the chair.

A communication was read from the Mayor appointing Sam T. Hendrickson Assistant City Weigher at the corner of Seeley avenue and Madison street. Confirmed.

DAMAGES.

The following was read from the Law Department and placed on file:

In the matter of the petition of D. A. Loury to your honorable body for the payment of damages which he alleges he sustained by an injury caused by a defect in West Randolph street, referred to this Department Oct. 2, 1876, I report that upon examination I find that the same claim has been heretofore, on Nov. 27, 1874, upon investigation, reported against by this Department, which report was concurred in by the Finance Committee of the former City Council on Nov. 30, 1874, and received the approval of the Mayor of the city Dec. 3, 1874. Under such circumstances I am unwilling, there being much doubt as to the liability of the city in the premises, to recommend the allowance of the claim of petitioner. A suit for damages on behalf of petitioner is now pending in Court, and the question as to the liability of the city can be fully and satisfactorily investigated there. I recommend that the petition be disallowed. RICHARD S. TUTHILL, City Attorney.

Ald. Gilbert moved that when the Council adjourn it be to Wednesday evening at half-past 7. Carried.

The quarterly report of the Fire-Marshal was placed on file.

LEGAL SERVICES.

The following communication was read:

In response to a request of your honorable body, embodied in a report of the Committee on Judiciary, Oct. 2, 1876, in reference to unpaid claims for special legal services, I will state that on April 26, 1875, by a vote of the City Council, a Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Hildreth, Lengacher, and Foley, was appointed, together with his Honor the Mayor, "to procure such legal assistance as may be necessary on account of the act for the incorporation of cities and villages recently voted upon." (See Council proceedings, 1875, page 147.)

This Committee reported April 30, 1875, "that, with the consent of the Mayor and Comptroller, Messrs. Tuley, Goudy, Storrs, and Root have been employed to assist the Law Department in defending the bill filed against the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Clerk."

The bills from these several parties have already been referred to your honorable body, the Mayor, and the Finance Committee of the last Council. In addition to the four attorneys named above, the Hon. C. Beckwith appears to have been likewise retained in the case known as the mandamus case in regard to calling a special election for Mayor. His bill is likewise certified by the late Mayor and Finance Committee.

Balances unsettled are now as follows:

Tuley, Stiles & Lewis	$2,200
Goudy & Chandler	1,850
E. A. Storrs	1,020
J. F. Root	2,440
C. Beckwith (in full)	1,000

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

The communication, together with all matters pertaining thereto, were referred to the Finance Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ordinance in reference to city weighers, presented by Ald. Rawleigh, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Rawleigh submitted an ordinance controlling the standing of wagons and other vehicles in front of improved property. The ordinance imposed a fine of from $5 to $100 on owners of vehicles standing in front of such property without the consent of the owners thereof. Referred to Committee on Markets.

An affidavit of William Laracy to the effect that Ald. Baumgarten was not, and never had been, interested with the petitioner in the city scavenging work, was read and ordered placed on file.

HICKEY.

Ald. Thompson offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Police have represented to the Council that the Mayor requested and urged that an investigation should be made by the Committee, under authority of the Council, into the mode of administering the office of Superintendent of Police; and

WHEREAS, The Committee have made such investigation, and have made a majority report, which has been approved by the Council and submitted to the Mayor, which the Mayor has utterly and completely ignored and disregarded; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Police report the facts to the Council, both as to the connection of the Mayor with the investigation and as to the facts shown in the investigation, and upon which the report of the majority of the Committee was based.

Ald. Thompson moved that the resolution be passed and referred to the Committee on Police, to report at the adjourned meeting.

Ald. Horton moved to refer to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Thompson moved to suspend the rules to pass the resolution.

Ald. Cullerton—A point of order. The gentleman should have moved the suspension of the rules prior to the motion for reference.

The Chairman—The point is not well taken.

The motion to suspend was then put and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Lodding, Tarnow, Beidler, Briggs, Throop, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—20.

Nays—Sommer, Cullerton, O'Brien, Lawler, Van Osdel, Smith, Wheeler, Ryan, Sweeney—9.

Ald. Cullerton said the resolution was an attempt to show that the Mayor threw the entire responsibility of the investigation upon the Committee. The resolution was also drawn to accord with assertions made in a letter to the newspapers over the signature of one James H. Gilbert.

Ald. Gilbert—That is me.

Ald. Cullerton—I thought so when I read it. If the Committee had not investigated the matter thoroughly, and it had not been well ventilated in the Council, there might be some excuse for the introduction of the resolution, but under the circumstances there is none. The Mayor had stated already that he desired the Committee to make the investigation, but when any Alderman or member of the Committee assumed that in so doing the Mayor left the matter entirely at the disposal of the Police Committee, he assumed that which was untrue. He thought it inadvisable to pass the resolution.

Ald. Smith thought the proposed action ought not to be taken. The majority of the Committee had no more reason to suppose the Mayor was mistaken in reinstating Chief Hickey than his Honor had in supposing the Committee were mistaken in reporting as they did. There had been occasions in the history of the present Council when two-thirds of the members had been mistaken. It would work injuriously to the Police Department if this matter was reopened. The Mayor was responsible for the efficient working of the various departments, and he thought it in bad taste to insult his Honor by passing the resolution. This was a slim way of getting the matter again before the public, and he hoped the Council would reject the resolution.

Ald. Thompson disclaimed any intention of making an attack upon the Mayor. He simply thought that the matter as it now stands needed an explanation. It was stated that the investigation was prosecuted at the urgent request of Mayor Heath, and he thought it was advisable they should be fully informed in regard to the subject. He considered it a perfectly proper resolution.

Ald. Smith said the resolution asked the Committee to state the facts on which they based their report. It would be just as proper to ask the Mayor his reasons for acting as he had done.

Ald. Lawler deprecated the reopening of the subject, and animadverted on the conduct of the Council in slighting the minority on every possible occasion.

Ald. Sweeney had thought the Mayor would have been asked to resign because his action had not satisfied certain members. He opposed the passage of the resolution. The Mayor's action ought to be conclusive in such a matter. He designated Ald. Gilbert's conduct in writing to the papers and trying to throw discredit on his fellow-members as improper. He thought it would be discovered that Mayor Heath had more backbone than some of the gentlemen gave him credit for, and that his Honor would not retreat from the position he had taken in this matter.

The resolution was then passed by the same vote as the rules were suspended by.

ORDINANCES.

The ordinances relating to Police-Court Bailiffs and the accounts to be kept by the Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction of city cases were reported favorably on by the Committee on Judiciary, and passed.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred a communication from the *Staats-Zeitung* in regard to the printing of the Council proceedings in a German newspaper, recommended it be placed on file. Concurred in.

An ordinance repealing the ordinance reducing the salary of Thomas Best, Clerk of the South Side Police Court, was reported by the Committee on Judiciary and passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported, recommending the approval of the bond of Dr. McVickar as Commissioner of Health. It was stated that Dr. McVickar had sent in his resignation to the Mayor, and the report was placed on file.

The Committee on Fire reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance in relation to water rates. Deferred, and ordered published.

The same Committee, who have had the fees of the Oil Inspector under consideration, recommended that four cents per barrel be the fee for inspection. Action deferred.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, Oakwood street was changed to Bellevue avenue.

A number of unimportant matters were disposed of, and the Council adjourned to Wednesday evening.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Nov. 20.—In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, on the motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting wires on the poles of the plaintiff along the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, Judge Roberts, of the Dearborn Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision granting the injunction. The defendants then made a motion to dissolve the injunction, which will be argued Friday, the 24th inst.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$50,000—4-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front business-store, and lot 40x188, corner; the building covers the lot; stone side-walks, and every modern improvement; the building cost to build last year $35,000; it is now rented for $6,500, and two stores and basements vacant that will rent for $150 per month; this property is on State-st., in three blocks of Palmer and new Custom Houses; it now pays 10 per cent net, and if all rented will pay 15 per cent; it is getting better every year; if there is any one who wants a bargain, or to make $25,000 net in two years, here is a chance and no humbug. Call and get full particulars. Terms very easy. C. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 441 WEST Huron-st.; cheap on easy terms, or will rent. F. A. STEVENS, 91 Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot, with barn. $1,000; only $200 down. New 2-story 13-room house, $1,200; only $200 down. Three-room cottage and two lots, $500; only $50 down. The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $15.

IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES AND LOTS ON easy terms, at Summerdale, Chicago & North-western Railroad depot, Lakeside Division. The lake water, cheap fares (7 cents), and proximity to the city gives this property substantial advantages which are worthy the attention of investors. Houses to rent very low. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 14 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 100 ACRES, 40 MILES from city; good house and barn; all cultivated. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW NINE-ROOM BRICK house, $30 per month. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH 11 rooms, large furnace, good mantels, grates, and gas-fixtures all in good order. No. 406 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. Rent, $60 per month. Apply to owner on the premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A LARGE NEW 2-STORY house in South Chicago, near Baltimore & Ohio Shops, suitable for boarding-house, restaurant, or saloon. Rent low to first-class tenant. Apply to THOS. F. DOYLE, Justice of the Peace, South Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED and unfurnished, for light housekeeping, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, at low rates. Inquire of Janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS SUITAble for gentleman and wife; front double or single unfurnished in Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at $2.50 per week, at 416 South State-st. Transients accommodated.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS WITH WATER, PANtry, and cellar; suitable for housekeeping, at 32 Gold-st. Apply to P. McHUGH, 133 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, WITH bath-room, at 388 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, $30 and $16 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE WITH FOUR ROOMS IN REAR and basement. Inquire of janitor, Room 1, 127 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LATE Brown's), Washington, D. C. Possession given immediately. Apply to RICHARD WALLACH, 456 Louisiana-av., or to MARSHAL BROWN, 1201 f-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX-STALL BARN; STATE location and rent. I 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE YOUR ROOMS ENtered on our register. We have more renters than rooms. 113 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.

A SPLENDID NEW MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE in St. Louis, Mo., to exchange for Chicago property. Address WM. WHEETEN, St. Louis, Mo.

AUCTION GOODS WANTED FOR CASH. ADdress H. C. DEXTER, Winona, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE DOUBLE BRICK and one lot 100x160, on Wabash-av. and Forty-first-st. Price, $18,000; will take wild lands, farm, or any good county or town property. This is a first-class residence. C. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

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STOLEN—FRO

The Tribune.

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Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Two Men of Sandy Bar."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon, "Twin Sisters." Evening, "A Case for Divorce."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Stated Assembly in Conclave this (Tuesday) evening, at the Asylum, in American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. The Order of K. T. will be conferred. All Sir Knights courteously invited.
By order of the Eminent Commander.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91.

At the opening of the Italian Parliament yesterday, King VICTOR EMANUEL, in his speech from the throne, alluded to the present crisis in Eastern affairs, and expressed confidence that the dangers of the situation would be averted by the counsels of moderation to which the Italian Government had given an effectual support.

Florida advices furnish no definite clew to the actual figures in that State, but the Republicans abate nothing in confidence that HAYES has an honest majority of the entire vote. The situation is satisfactory to those in possession of such facts as have come to hand, and there seems to be no reason for doubting that the Presidency rests upon the vote of Louisiana.

MULLINS and HUGHES, the two men arrested on the charge of attempting to despoil the tomb of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of its precious contents, were yesterday indicted by a special Grand Jury of Sangamon County for two separate crimes,—attempted larceny and conspiracy,—and each was committed in default of bail in the sum of $11,000. This looks like a "job," and a very serious one, for the two resurrectionists.

We print this morning a card from Mr. DOUGLAS M. TAYLOR, of this city, in reply to an article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last on the subject of Indian titles to real estate in and about Chicago. No feeling of uncertainty or disquietude should be excited by that which at most was a gossipy narrative, based upon the assertions of interested parties, and Mr. TAYLOR'S version of the matter ought to reassure the nervous people, if there are any such.

The Louisiana Returning Board did little business yesterday. The time was mainly occupied by Democratic orators, who did their utmost to convince the Board that, as a body, it did not exist. There seems, however, to be considerable spirit left in the four members who still represent the Board, as the Democratic eloquence appears to have attained the result which its authors probably anticipated, namely: nothing. The votes of a few uncontested parishes were canvassed, but the results are not announced. The Board still has the question of filling the vacancy under consideration.

The trial of the YOUNGER brothers for the murder of HEYWOOD, the heroic Cashier of the Northfield, Minn., Bank, was begun yesterday at Faribault, and terminated quite suddenly and unexpectedly by the entering of a plea of guilty by each of the three prisoners. They were therefore promptly sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary at Stillwater, and thus is ended, it is to be hoped, the eventful career of three of the most desperate villains that ever went unhung. It would have been gratifying to have seen the death penalty inflicted in punishment of their crimes, but they have been overtaken by a doom scarcely less terrible and appalling to men of their years—a life-imprisonment which no Governor of Minnesota will ever dare to shorten by so much as a day.

The time of year has now arrived when an eruption of bids and contracts may be looked for in the Board of County Commissioners. An election has just been held, and several of the members have been spared any further official responsibilities in connection with county affairs. It is therefore essential that as many as possible of the remaining Court-House contracts should be disposed of before the present Ring is disbanded by limitation. But two or three weeks are left in which to arrange the details, and it will be necessary to rush things rapidly in order to make a clean job of the contract business. The prospect for the new Board is rather discouraging, but as there is enough of the old material left to form the commencement of another Ring, the Democratic members-elect need not long remain in ignorance of the science of tax-grabbing.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, and grain was less active. Mess pork closed 5@7½c per brl higher, at $15.97½@16.00 for the year and $16.10 for January. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $9.97½@10.00 for the year and $10.00 asked for January. Meats were firmer, at 6½c for new shoulders, boxed, 8½c for do short-ribs, and 8¾c for do short-clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2½c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were nominal, at $1.06½ per gallon. Flour was in light demand and steady. Wheat closed 1½c lower, at $1.10½ for November and $1.11¾ for December. Corn closed easy, at 45⅝c for November and 44¼c for December. Oats closed steady, at 32½c for November and 33½c for December. Rye was firmer, at 62½c. Barley closed firmer, at 70½c for November and 72c for December. Hogs were active and strong, with packing grades 10c higher than on Saturday. Cattle were in good demand, and ruled steady and firmer. Sales were at $2.25@5.25 for inferior to extra. Sheep sold at last week's prices, or at $3.00@4.50 for poor to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.75 in greenbacks at the close.

It seems that the process called "bull-dozing" in Louisiana is something so novel, ingenious, and horrible as to entirely warrant the adoption of a new and ugly-sounding combination of letters to express it. The use of this political engine has been nearly coextensive with the limits of the State. The naturally-credulous negro was lured into a secret lodge of Democrats under promise of ample protection. Once entered, the dazed darkey was surrounded and mystified, by what rude diabolism and bizarrerie could be conjured together, to a degree sufficient to render him entirely passive, while an oath (in octosyllabic words) that he would support TILDEN was administered, and a threat (in exceedingly plain diction) of the most terrific torture was held out in case of his possible perfidy. The "applicant" for membership was then promised the fullest immunity in attending Republican meetings, but at the same time was carefully made to understand the nature of the oath he had taken. It will be remembered that nearly every Republican meeting held in the "bull-dozed" regions was attended by a cohort of drilled and disciplined men, who marched with appalling solemnity into the places where the speakers were to be heard, and ominously listened to everything which was said, very rarely offering any violence, yet occasionally informing the orator, in a ponderous manner, that he lied. This was for the purpose of protecting the large numbers of negroes who had secretly been initiated into their sacred rites, and the conscientious performance of this peculiar duty, together with the brutal yet industrious flogging of every unfortunate colored "member" who failed to attend their midnight conclaves, threw such a ghastly light upon politics in that region that, where the blacks did not follow the ex-slave-drivers' prescription and vote for reform, they incontinently took to the swamps, and tremblingly awaited the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds which was to follow their awful treachery.

HAYES AND TILDEN.

It has not yet been definitely determined whether HAYES or TILDEN has secured a majority of the Electoral College, and pending this decision it may not be out of place to contrast the characters of the two men as illustrated by their conduct in the campaign.

Gov. HAYES was not personally a seeker of the office. When he left the office of Governor of Ohio in 1871, he retired, as he supposed, from politics forever. He had not at any time been a politician. He had been elected to Congress while in the army, and, had not peace taken place, would not have claimed the office. In 1867 he was elected Governor while in Congress, defeating Judge THURMAN, and in 1869 was again elected Governor, defeating PENDLETON. In both cases the nomination was forced upon him. In 1873 the Democrats elected ALLEN over NOYES, and in 1875, when the Republican Convention had to select a candidate to compete with ALLEN, Gov. HAYES, against his refusal and against his recommendation of another, was made the candidate. His bearing in that contest—the most animated that had ever taken place in Ohio—won the applause and respect of the country. His irreproachable character, and the rectitude of his political principles, made him conspicuous among the public men of the country. As the State of Ohio had a large Electoral vote, and was one of the States voting in October, it was essential to the success of the Republican party that the Cincinnati Convention should name a candidate who could certainly secure the vote of Ohio. Gov. HAYES being otherwise wholly unobjectionable and creditably known to the country, was selected at Cincinnati, his nomination being also a recognition and a declaration in favor of reform in the administration of the Government. During all these events leading to his nomination Gov. HAYES in no manner said or did anything to promote his own interests or to obtain the nomination. Never was such an honor conferred upon a man less selfish or less ambitious for the designation.

His letter of acceptance was a model of dignity and manliness. It lifted the campaign, so far as he was concerned, out of the drivel and scandal of personal detraction, and placed it upon the great political issues between the two parties, and especially upon the question of correcting the wide-spread evils of the corrupted civil-service system. His frank declaration that if elected he should, in order to be free and independent in office, decline a re-election, gave to the country the assurance that he was earnestly enlisted in the reform which he commended. During the campaign, beginning in the month of June and which is not yet decided, he has borne himself with the same calm dignity, courtesy, independence, and manliness for which he has been distinguished through life. He has taken no active part in the campaign. He contributed no money, bought no opposition, prepared no documents, made no speeches, made no personal appeals for votes, interfered in no State nominations, nor in any other way sought to obtain support or votes that were not voluntarily given to him upon his personal and political record.

How has it been with Mr. TILDEN? A year and a half before the nominations for President Mr. TILDEN engaged personally in the intrigue for his nomination. He made his power as Governor of New York an instrument for his own advancement. His loudly-heralded canal reforms and canal prosecutions were mere agencies to silence opposition against him in his own State. He had his emissaries scattered all over the land, telling the story that no Democrat could be elected without the vote of New York, and no Democrat could carry New York except TILDEN. His agents attended every Democratic State Convention to push delegates in his interest. His followers and dependents carried the New York delegation, and before the lavish expenditure of his money at St. Louis the Solid South yielded to his embrace. Through his lieutenants he manipulated that Convention, and overwhelmed all his rivals. It was at his personal direction that HENDRICKS was nominated as his associate, and at his personal solicitation that HENDRICKS accepted the nomination. He at once took personal charge of the campaign. His agents canvassed New York, and had the names of all voters entered in a book by precincts. He established a literary and printing bureau, with 165 persons employed in preparing documents, pamphlets, statements, and appeals, and these papers he had placed in the hands of these voters. His literary bureau worked incessantly. The Democratic press of the country was furnished with editorials and other matter for publication, and these publications were prepared for special effect in the neighborhoods where published. His money was omnipresent,—in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, as well as in Connecticut and New Jersey. Mr. TILDEN personally superintended everything. He wrote his own platform. He directed the House of Representatives to pass the bill repealing the Resumption law. He dictated all the letters and addresses issued by Mr. HEWITT and the National Committee. He interfered and dictated the nominations for Congress, and everywhere and at all hours he actively managed and directed the campaign.

It should be remembered that, whether elected or defeated, Mr. TILDEN is the first candidate for the Presidency who has ever adopted such means to elect himself. To the honor of all his predecessors, candidates and Presidents, let it be said, they never resorted to any such means either to be nominated or elected. No Whig, Democrat, or Republican has ever demeaned himself for the purpose of being elected President of the United States. Not one of them, no matter how ambitious, has ever betrayed the unseemly and indecorous, and we may say indecent, anxiety to be elected that has marked Mr. TILDEN'S conduct both before and since his nomination. Though Governor of New York, he has spent nearly his whole time in New York City, managing, with the activity of a ward leader, the details of all the operations in his behalf. He has worked personally, night and day, at headquarters, now hiring torchlight processions and making speeches to them at midnight; now consulting and directing as to who should be Mayor, and Sheriff, and how the offices should be divided between the factions of the New York mob; even on election-day ostentatiously voting "the whole ticket," and keeping open house near the polls of his precinct. If elected, the precedent of his success will have done more to lower the dignity and character of the office, and the means by which candidates may secure it, than all that has been done in the history of the Union.

THE COUNTY VOTE WILL BE COUNTED.

There is but one sentence of immediate interest to the citizens of Cook County in the long-winded opinion given by the local Canvassing Board with the tiresome verbosity of a Supreme Court Judge,—and that is the conclusion that "the Board will proceed to canvass the remainder of the returns as they were received." That is to say, Messrs. LIEB, HAINES, and HAMMILL have concluded not to assume the responsibility of throwing out twenty-one election precincts in this county on account of the negligence of ignorant Democratic election judges, or the design of corrupt Democratic election judges, which would have inducted into office men who had been defeated at the polls. The temporary flurry, therefore, is over, and the voters of Cook County may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they are not to be swindled out of their choice as it was fairly and definitely expressed at the polls.

That there was for a time a disposition on the part of the local Canvassing Board to reject twenty-one Republican districts is evident not merely from the hesitation of the Board and the long arguments they thought proper to listen to, but also the drift of the opinion they have given with all the pretension of a court of law. The entire drift of this opinion is to the effect that it was within their power, and probably their duty, to reject the precincts in which the judges had failed to return the tally-sheets. They hold that the law requires the judges to make out these tally-lists and to return them to the County Clerk, which is all true enough, and that the decision of the Supreme Court requiring them to certify the return "if the return is upon the face of it in the form of the law" really constitutes them the judges whether it is in the form of the law or not. Their opinion is that the returns from twenty-one precincts were not "in the form of the law," but they have decided to canvass all the same, because "no official complaints of election-frauds have been made, and consequently it must be presumed that a fair election was held." The conclusion is exceedingly sensible, though we are not prepared to admit that the Board has the reserved discretionary power which it claims, and which might at any time be employed to defeat the will of the people.

To prevent the recurrence of the minor irregularities in making up the returns two reforms are necessary. One of these is that there should be provided a large number of election or polling districts, no one of which should include over 500 voters, and the size of which might be reduced still more with advantage. The other is that the Democratic Board of County Commissioners shall select more competent men to act as election judges, and exact rather intelligence and character as qualifications than blind fealty to Democratic interests. If these two reforms shall be made (and we think it will be evidence of a desire to swindle the voters if they be not made), the local Canvassing Board will not be called upon in the future to pass upon its own powers as a discretionary tribunal.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

The London *Spectator*, in a recent article upon the Turko-Servian armistice, makes a very strong argument upon the position, which has already been taken in THE TRIBUNE, that a war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable. The *Spectator* shows that the recent battle of Djunis was not so much a defeat of Servia as it was of Russia, and compelled the Russian Court to demand an immediate armistice. The slaughter of Russian soldiers produced such intense excitement among the people and in the army that they were ready to demand immediate war, and the Government could not withstand the pressure. The demand was made. An armistice must be made within forty-eight hours or the Russian Embassy would quit Constantinople. The Porte yielded to the menace and granted the armistice.

That this armistice does not mean peace or anything like peace, the warlike speech of the Czar, delivered in the very midst of pending negotiations in answer to BEACONSFIELD'S bombast, clearly enough shows. There is nothing in the situation now different from what it was when the London and Berlin propositions were made to warrant any hope of a peace. The sympathies of the Russian people for the Sclaves are just as strong now as they were then—even stronger, now that Russians have fallen victims. The sympathy, however, has brought no protection to the Sclaves, and the Bulgarian atrocities remain unavenged. As the *Spectator* says:

> She has not secured decent treatment in future for the Bosnians and Herzegovinians, or the Armenians, who are her especial *proteges*; but has as yet only provoked their masters into regarding them as traitors, who ought in political expediency to be savagely ground down. She has not even succeeded in protecting Servia. The Turks have defeated that State, in spite of the Russian volunteers, and are able, but for the armistice, to march directly on Belgrade, and give up the Servians wholly to the Pashas, as victims from whom endless spoil could be obtained. Russia, in fact, has been beaten, and beaten by Mohammedans, both in diplomacy and in the field; her representations have been treated with scorn, and her troops have been slaughtered without either victory or vengeance.

What can diplomacy effect beyond what it has already demanded and failed to secure? One of two things is certain—either Russia must acknowledge herself defeated by the Turk, both in diplomacy and on the field, or she must demand autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro,—in fact, their absolute independence. That Russia will adopt the first of these alternatives is absurd. For twenty years she has been preparing to make good the Crimean losses and avenge herself for the humiliation placed upon her by England and France. It is not likely that she will succumb to the Sick Man when she knows that there is not a Power in Continental Europe that will interfere with her policy. She has already laid down her ultimatum to the forthcoming Conference, and the Czar himself has publicly announced that he shall go behind the Treaty of Paris and act independently if it is not accepted. There are good reasons for believing that the Turks will not accept it. First, they are in the very flush of victory, having completely overwhelmed the Servians and virtually defeated the Russians at Djunis. Second, they know that the English Ambassador at Constantinople is their friend, and they count upon the English jealousy of Russia and the friendship of the English Government, notwithstanding the unfriendly criticisms of their policy in the English press. They also know that Austria is equally jealous of Russian influence, and that Germany's neutrality is not based so much upon friendship for Russia as upon fear of a French alliance with her. Third, and strongest reason of all, the granting of autonomy for the Sclavic provinces would place Christians and Mohammedans upon the same footing, the end of which must be the elevation of the Christians and the foundation of a Pan-Sclavonic Empire. Commenting upon the armistice, the *Spectator* says:

> She will, we believe, spend the two months in arming, and the armistice will only be a preparation for a more serious and deadly struggle, to commence with the New Year. Her armies will then be in position and her squadrons in the Mediterranean, while Greece will be as ready as she can be made to bear a part she has hitherto avoided.

The *Spectator's* prophecy is already fulfilled. Russia has commenced her war preparations upon a colossal scale. An immense army has been mobilized. Her fleet has been put in order. The railroads have been seized by the Government. The export of horses has been stopped. Russian officers have been ordered home, and that ultimate measure of a Power intending to make war has been adopted,—the State Bank of St. Petersburg having announced that it is authorized by an Imperial ukase to receive subscriptions for an issue of a war loan of 100,000,000 roubles. That all these warlike steps should have been taken merely to influence diplomacy in her favor by a gigantic game of bluff seems too improbable to believe. If Russia is not going to make war, her preparations are unintelligible.

THE DIFFERENGE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

The pending uncertainty as to the issue of the Presidential vote has one, and we think but one, compensation. It has exerted an unfortunate depression on business, it has aroused partisan passions, it has engendered forebodings of future danger, it has become an intolerable nuisance to those who take no higher interest in the result, and the only mitigation of what would otherwise be an unalloyed misfortune is that it has demonstrated again that the genuine patriotism of the country is mostly included in the Republican party. That this is true is evident from the fact that all the brow-beating, all the threats, all the bluster, all the prophecies of civil war, and all the demonstrations of violence have been on the Democratic side, while nearly all the forbearance, all the moderation, all the patience, and all the wise counsels have been on the Republican side. During the entire controversy over States where the vote has not yet been canvassed, the Republican press have been a unit, as far as we have been able to observe, in placing country before party, and in declaring a willingness to accept the result as it may be determined according to the forms of law. The Democratic press, on the other hand, represented by such conspicuous organs as the New York *Express*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, St. Louis *Times*, and Chicago *Times*, have shown a disposition to place party higher than country, have assumed TILDEN to be elected before the result can be known to anybody, and have freely threatened resistance to the inauguration of Gov. HAYES in case the final canvass shall show him to have a majority in the Electoral College. Every careful observer of the events of the past two weeks will bear us out in drawing this marked distinction between the two parties.

The immediate issue involved, and that which has provoked the bad passions of the Democratic partisans, is whether the offices shall remain in the hands of the party that now control them, or pass into the hands of the Democrats, who have been hankering after them these sixteen years. We do not say that the final determination of the victory will have no more important result than this, but we do say that this is the bone of contention over which the politicians are struggling, and which has brought out all the snarling, barking, and biting. If Mr. TILDEN shall become President, the Democratic office-seekers (or a small portion of them) will get place, the Democratic gamblers will win their money, and the Democratic legislators will assume responsibilities with which they have not been burdened for many years. If Mr. HAYES shall become President, the offices will remain largely in the hands of the present trained officials, the men who have bet their money on Republican success will pocket their gains, and the Republican legislators will continue to make the laws and direct the policy of administering the Government, bound by the pledges of improvement that were so conspicuous a feature of the recent campaign. Now, there is nothing in this situation which has suggested to the Republicans a possible provocation for civil war and a renewal of the carnage and devastation of the struggle the South brought upon the country. There has been no intimation on the part of any respectable Republican newspaper, or any responsible spokesman for the Republican party, that there will be the slightest resistance by word or deed in case the Democratic candidate be declared elected according to the forms of law. The Republicans do not think enough of the offices to fight for them, and as to the future of the country they believe that law and order are a thousand times preferable under the rule of political opponents than civil war under any circumstances. Not so the Democrats. The spoils—peaceably if we can and forcibly if we must—seems to be the motto they have adopted, and their menaces are directed against all conditions of things except the inauguration of their candidate and the possession of the offices. This is the Democratic notion of patriotism.

This difference between the two parties is the more notable because all the provocation for a rebellious spirit has been furnished by the Democrats and suffered by the Republicans. It is notorious that Mississippi and Alabama would have cast their vote for HAYES if it had not been for the policy of intimidation and violence inaugurated by the ex-Confederates two years ago and maintained to the end. South Carolina has been barely rescued from a later application of the same policy. If Louisiana shall prove to have gone Democratic, it will be owing to the same outrageous system of "bulldozing" which could reduce a Republican vote of 1,743 in a single county down to *three*. The acquiescence of the Republicans in the election of TILDEN will be the submission of the intelligent and peaceable masses of the North to the roughs of the large cities and the threats and violence of the ex-Rebels. If either party had a right to threaten resistance in case of the other's success (which neither has a right to do), it is the Republican party, and yet there has not been a word to indicate anything else than a quiet and ready acquiescence in case TILDEN shall have a majority of the Electoral votes. All the Republicans have demanded is that the votes shall be counted as the law provides, and they will submit to the frauds by which a large part of those votes have been acquired. The Republican President stands ready to protect the Government for the inauguration of him who shall thus be entitled to the successorship. If it be TILDEN, there will be no offer or show of resistance, no disposition to resist, by the Republicans. If it be HAYES, the Democratic newspapers have more than hinted there will be resistance, and have certainly done all they could to create a rebellious spirit among the men of their party. The recollection of this difference between the two parties will assist patriotic citizens in determining their political affiliations in the future, for the great mass of the people hold the peace and welfare of the country as immeasurably superior to the success or life of any party.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN DEATH-DEALING MACHINERY.

The two problems that now largely occupy the attention of the Great Powers are first to secure an iron-clad that will be proof against any artillery, and second, to secure the artillery to sink any vessel that can be put afloat, no matter what the strength of her armor. These have been the problems since the Monitor-Merrimac fact which developed them, and set human ingenuity in every land at work with redoubled industry to invent more destructive agencies for destroying human life, which at last but imply the shortening and narrowing of the horrors of war to the least possible compass. So each improvement in ship's armor has been followed by a corresponding increase in the calibre and range of guns, and increase in the weight of the projectile, the force with which it is discharged, and its power of penetrating steel plates, until now the whole question of naval warfare seems to have been reduced to a mere problem in mechanics—to have become a matter of machinery with which courage, and endurance, and fighting discipline have next to nothing to do.

In the latest of the great iron-clads, the Duilio, built for the Italian Government, the English engineers have sought to master the first problem, the construction of an invulnerable armor. On the Duilio this is of steel, twenty-two inches in thickness, and set upon the strongest backing, making her the most formidable craft ever set afloat. For her armament the other problem was considered, to-wit: the construction of a gun that would penetrate even such armor as hers, since the successful launching of the Duilio establishes that the construction of similar craft is possible, and that it is such that provision must be made for defense against and attack upon. The tests made at Spezia a few days since establish that the gun is equal to the service required of it. The gun is the greatest ever cast and welded, weighing one hundred tons, and has already been described in these columns. It was charged with 340 pounds of powder, being the largest charge ever fired, and, loaded with a one-ton ball, was discharged at a section of steel plating similar to that of the Duilio, being of steel, twenty-two inches in thickness. The effects of the shot were tremendous. The steel plate was, as described by the London *Times*, "literally dashed to pieces." The angle irons, precisely similar to those of the Duilio, were torn away; the bolts were driven in or started; and, though the shot was itself shattered in passing through the armor and did not wholly penetrate the wood and iron backing, the result was to demonstrate that the Duilio could easily be sent to the bottom by precisely such a gun as that manufactured for her armament. What makes this demonstration the more emphatic is, that there is little or no doubt but that the quality of projectile itself can be so tempered that it would cut like a die through the twenty-two-inch steel armor, and, instead of being shattered, penetrate also the backing. Another effect of the shot was no less significant. It was that the force of the concussion, which is estimated as equal to thirty thousand tons weight, started the rivets so that the broken armor plates hung in mere shreds to the backing. Such shots would knock the armor off a craft such as the Duilio in very short order, and as yet no system of riveting has been invented that would withstand the tremendous rebound following the stroke of such a shot.

Of course further inventions in the construction of steel-plated vessels will now be attempted, and again the problem may be transformed into that of discovering the gun that can break the improved armor. But thus far every addition to the armor has been at the expense of sea-going qualities, and even such floating fortresses as the Duilio, available only for harbor defense, are so overweighted with metal as to be unwieldy and liable in a moment to go to the bottom. The problem, therefore, at last may recur to that of the construction of wooden ships fleet enough to run past such craft as the Duilio, and which, if pierced even by such projectiles as the one-ton shot, might yet be kept afloat by contrivances such as would be wholly unavailing in case of an iron or steel clad.

The ex-organ of the ex-Whisky-Ring in Chicago has discovered a mare's-nest in the pursuit and apprehension of the scoundrels who endeavored to despoil the LINCOLN monument of the remains of the great man who lies there. It comes to the rescue of these scoundrels by holding that, even if they are guilty, they cannot be punished for a mere "attempt" to rob the grave, and intimates pretty strongly that the whole case is a "put-up job" to bring ELMER WASHBURN favorably before the public as a candidate for the Superintendency of Police in Chicago. This is about as vile a specimen of journalistic spite as any that has ever come under our notice. The animus is obvious enough. For one thing, this slow-going effort at a newspaper failed to get the news of the attempted spoliation when the other newspapers got it, and the slow-going editors try to excuse their stupidity by discrediting the news. But the principal reason for the attack is that Mr. ELMER WASHBURN was one of the most efficient of the Government agents in breaking up the Chicago Whisky-Ring and bringing the thieves to justice. The *Inter-Ocean* can never forgive him for that. The fact is that Mr. WASHBURN sought to suppress all newspaper mention of the Springfield outrage, instead of seeking to get the benefit of any notoriety that might come of it.

THE EAST INDIAN HORROR.

The details of the cyclone, with its accompanying tidal-wave, which recently ravaged the coast of India, are almost too horrible for belief. No such slaughter of human life by the elements has ever before been recorded. In one night, and in the twinkling of an eye, 300,000 human beings were swept out of existence. The localities which were ravaged appear to have been three large islands,—Hattiah, Sundeep, and Dakhan Shahabozhare, some smaller islands, and a portion of the main land in or near the estuary of the River Megus, on the southern shore of India, the submerged territory containing about 340,000 people, of whom 300,000 were drowned. The coast at this point is entirely flat and low, bearing the same relation to the ocean that our prairies do to the lake. The land is cultivated for rice and cotton like other bottom lands, is penetrated by bayous and rivers, and stretches back upon a perfect level to the mountain ranges. The monsoons set in about the middle of October, and this year have blown with terrific violence. On the night of Oct. 31 no danger was feared, although the storm was raging with great severity, but one hour later a huge wave twenty feet in height and miles in length, followed by smaller rollers, came tearing in from the sea with the swiftness of a race-horse. Every human being who could not escape to the tops of the trees was drowned. The houses, which are low one-story structures, were smashed like eggshells and swept away. Cattle and all other animals were drowned. Nothing was left that the huge tidal-wave struck, except trees here and there. One may form some conception of the awful scene by imagining some terrible whirlwind lifting up a wave on Lake Michigan twenty feet high, stretching from the north to the south limit of the city, and in an instant of time engulfing Chicago and drowning over two-thirds of its people, a calamity compared with which our fiery visitation would appear insignificant. It adds to the terror of the event that the stench from the putrefying bodies has developed cholera among the survivors, and that famine has also added its ravages to increase the fearful and pitiable condition of these people. In all the world's record of horror, in all the ravages of fire, earthquake, or even the bloodiest wars, it is hardly possible to recall anything surpassing this Indian horror.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

We have given in a previous article, in answer to one of a list of interrogatories submitted by the United States Monetary Commission, our reasons for believing that world-wide disaster would follow the entire abandonment of silver as unlimited legal-tender in all the countries of Europe and America. Another point mooted by the Monetary Commission in its circular is the following:

> If the United States should establish the double standard, do you think it would have the effect of confirming France, Italy, Belgium, and the other nations of the Latin Union, Austria, Russia, Holland, Mexico, Asia, and South America, in their present policy of employing silver as an unlimited legal-tender?

By the establishment of the double standard is meant, of course, the re-establishment of the silver dollar in our monetary system from which it was displaced by the act of Feb. 12, 1873. Our currency, after the resumption of specie-payments, would then resemble that of France. Gold and silver would circulate side by side, coined at their relative value of 15½ to 1. Either might be the standard. In France, the silver 5-franc piece is the standard, but the two metals circulate together. In this country the silver dollar was the standard, but gold always circulated freely. There can be no doubt as to the proper answer to the question quoted above. The establishment of the double standard by the United States would no doubt permanently confirm the Latin Union and the other States named in the use of silver. It would at least offset and rectify the disturbing influence of the establishment of the single standard by Germany. The demonetization of silver by the latter has had the most marked effect on the members of the Latin Union.

The representatives of the nations that compose it—France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece—have even gone so far as to debate the advisability of following Germany in the abandonment of silver legal-tender. M. PARIEN, one of the French delegates, proposed this step, and was supported by two delegates from Switzerland. He was outvoted, but succeeded in having the amount of silver to be coined by each State limited in amount, and in having the aggregate coinage for 1876 reduced to 110,000,000 francs, or 50,000,000 less than that of 1875. This retreating policy of the Latin Union was inspired solely by the silver demonetization of Germany. Silver remonetization by the United States would give new credit to silver money. It would introduce a force of the first magnitude into the silver market. There are political economists of good standing who hold that the value of gold and silver is sustained by the Governmental demand for these metals. CERNUSCHI, the celebrated French advocate of the double standard, does not hesitate in his work on bimetallism to maintain that the present value of gold and silver is the creation of law, and that all that is needed to make their relative value of 15½ to 1 perpetual, is, that the leading nations shall unite in coining them on that basis. However that may be, it is self-evident that the silver market, already rapidly recovering from its recent extreme depression, would be greatly stimulated by a demand from the United States for three hundred millions or more. There is, indeed, danger that prices would rise so rapidly that our subsidiary silver coin would reach a premium and be exported. In that case, we should be left without change, and be compelled to use the disagreeable substitutes employed in the early years of the War. In re-establishing the silver dollar, the Government should make coinage free. This, for the same reason that the Government of India has just declined to restrict the coinage,—namely, that the Government cannot tell how much silver the country needs, and should, therefore, leave the amount of coin in circulation to be fixed, as nearly as possible, by the needs of the community. National-Bank notes of smaller denominations than $5 should be withdrawn from circulation in order to enlarge the area of employment of silver, and make the hoarding or exportation of it more difficult than it would otherwise be. The legal-tenders, of course, would be redeemed and out of circulation altogether. The adoption of these measures would render the currency of the country stable, and would bring it into monetary harmony with far the largest part of the world with which we trade. It would put an end to the fluctuations of value that have disturbed the Latin Union and the other nations that use silver, and would through them react most favorably upon our own system. Nor would the re-establishment of the silver dollar deprive us of gold money. All the advantages of convenience and the like claimed for gold would still be ours. France has had the silver standard since 1803, but gold has always circulated freely as wanted, and during the years when the silver standard prevailed in this country gold was always in circulation, excepting the periods of paper inflation.

It is estimated by those who seem to have the means of doing so that the Centennial Exposition has been the cause of the expenditure in Eastern States, during the late summer, of at least thirty millions of dollars which would have been expended in the West had there been no such Exposition. In this estimate are included railroad fares, hotel bills, personal expenditures for clothing, dress goods, jewelry, and various articles of like character, and merchandise. How much of this estimated gross expenditure is apportioned to each of these classes is not stated, but, except in the article of merchandise purchased for sale in the West, it should be remembered that much of the expenditure for the other purposes was extraordinary, and would not have been expended at all were it not for the special circumstances. It is argued that as a result of this Exposition there has been a corresponding reduction in the wholesale sales made by all Western cities, and proportionately in Chicago, and there is a disposition to argue that the Centennial was therefore a financial injury to the West, including this city. We do not so regard the case, even if the facts be as stated. That in the great mass of persons visiting the Centennial there should have been merchants, who thus while at the East should purchase stocks of goods, is nothing more than natural. But such an event argues nothing against the stability of the trade of Chicago. Trade does not depend upon the visitations of a circus. Men who can deal at the East on better terms than in Chicago will go there, Exposition or no Exposition; and while many may have purchased stocks of goods while on their pleasure tour this season, the question for them and for all others, after all, comes back to whether they can purchase there or here on better terms. The fact of making purchases this season at the East will lead to an elucidation of this point, and the trade will follow the decision whichever way it may be. It may be that Chicago lost the sale of some millions of dollars' worth of goods in 1876 which would have come here had there been no national holiday at Philadelphia; but if it shall turn out that all such sales might have taken place here to the better advantage of the purchasers, that fact will readily appear to them in time, and in the end make these purchasers permanent dealers here.

The greater part of the bonds sold by JAY COOKE to build the Northern Pacific Road were sold in New England, and are still held there in the expectation that, some day they will be worth something. Speaking of the last wheat crop raised along the line of that road, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> The Red River wheat-field, on whose development the Northern Pacific depends for the settlement of its lands and the growth of its business, is reported to have been only moderately successful this season on account of grasshoppers and other drawbacks. A yield of twenty-five bushels an acre of the finest spring wheat was hoped for, but only fifteen bushels has been secured, even this being considerably larger than the Illinois yield, and making a profitable crop. The *Railroad Gazette* says that the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which runs up and down the Red River Valley, the southern connection to St. Paul not yet being completed, promises to compete for the Red River trade, unless the Northern Pacific, which owns its stock, can also get control of its bonds, and ultimately of the road. The Northern Pacific crosses the valley, and only commands its trade for a limited range, except as it makes use of the river or of a north and south feeding road. The interest on the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific amounts to $5,880 a mile, which it will require about ten times the present net earnings to meet.

The New York *Evening Post* wishes HAYES elected by the "skin of his teeth," in order to punish the Republican party for its alleged sins, and explains its feelings in the matter by saying that they are very similar to those of the colored orator, viz.:

> A colored orator in Washington, a few nights ago, with more truth than purity of rhetoric, touched upon the political situation in the following words: "My frien's, once I preach to a right sinful congregation. Dey was stiff-necked. Dey was self-sufficient. Dey wouldn't lis'en to nuffin. I pray wid dem. 'O Lord, I say, 'take 'em up in de holier ob yer han' an' hol' 'em ober de mouf o' hell. Hol' 'em dar till ye scorch 'em and scorch 'em. But, O Lord, don't let 'em drop in. So wid dese 'publican party. Dey wouldn't lis'en to nuffin. Dey let our breddren in de Souf be 'timidated. Dey done bust de Freedm'n Bank. Dey kep' bad men where dey stole more'n eber colored people does. Now de Lord's got 'em in de holier oh his han' an' he's holdin' of 'em ober de mouf o' hell. An', O Lord, scorch 'em an' scorch 'em—but *don't* let 'em drop in!"

The Russians profess to be greatly disgusted with the conduct of the Servians on the battle-field. Here is an extract from a special dispatch, dated Belgrade, Nov. 2, to the London *Times:*

> The Russo-Servian army is dispersed in various directions. TCHERNAYEFF is at Parakin. The exact position of HORVATOVITCH is not known. Some of the Russian volunteers who had come up from Deligrad are going to Montenegro. They speak in strong terms of the conduct of the Servians in refusing to carry wounded Russian officers off the field, except on the payment of several ducats for that service. This has been already reported here by surgeons, but I hesitated to believe it possible. I am afraid, however, that there can be no doubt of it, and that even competitive bargains were driven, the wounded persons who could pay most getting the preference from the carriers.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* (fire-eater) makes this quotation:

> Mr. KEENAN, editor of the Chicago *Times*, telegraphs as follows to the New Orleans *Democrat:*
>
> Not the North, but the nation, demands that you assert your manhood. We expect you to hold the fort, and we have millions to stand by you. I need not say that the whole nation looks hopefully, prayerfully, to you. You have the majority; hold it.
>
> KEENAN is a "biger man" than Col. STOREY. "We have millions to stand by you." Big Injun we. "I say the whole universe looks hopefully to you." "Assert your manhood" and "hold the fort." Sound the tocsin, let loose the fearful hewgag, and make mince-meat of the Radicals!

Col. INGERSOLL said in one of his speeches that the country was full of fellows who were invincible in peace and invisible

satisfied with nothing less than gore. They must win their bets and grab the offices, and who ever objects must die the death.

PERSONAL.

There are plenty of men in this country who will agree to build a $10,000,000 opera-house for New York, if the money be furnished to them by capitalists.

An ostrich escaped from Myers' Circus and ran through the streets of Paris a fortnight ago; and it is not recorded that any ladies were found audacious enough to pluck feathers from that bird's tail.

Mr. Tupper is much struck with the improvement of the moral tone in America. There has been of late, he says, so vast a stride towards absolute temperance that America may now be called a water-drinking people.

Dom Pedro knows the "Iliad" almost by heart, vying with Mr. Gladstone in this respect; and he quite took the heart of Dr. Schliemann by the special and technical acquaintance he showed with the typography of the Trood.

Mr. William Black contradicts the statement that he intends to embody his American experiences in the form of a novel. The result of his tour will simply be the introduction of an episodical incident in the story he is writing.

The Widow Van Cott is attracting multitudes to the Eleventh-Street Methodist Church in New York, and her revival services promise to bear abundant fruit. Her description of the beauties of the New Jerusalem is much admired. The speaker seems as one in a trance.

"Snails lie furled" for "sails lie furled," in a piece of poetry printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was an error of the compositor. So was the sentence: "*We* . . . even dare to say that he [Mr. Gladstone] is losing his mind." The word "we" should have been printed "they."

Dr. S. Austen Pearce, the musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, has severed his connection with that journal. He is accomplished both as a musician and as a journalist, and his word on any performance has generally been regarded, in both professions, as entitled to great consideration.

Gambetta, on being accused of "Opportunism," desires to have the country know that he is not only not ashamed of opportunism, but glories in it. By opportunism is meant pushing republicanism only as far as the country will bear with it, and presenting the Republic in the only form in which it has a chance of lasting.

It is stated that Bret Harte's play—"Two Men of Sandy Bar"—had been published in the Little Classic series by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., and furnished to the trade, but that, a controversy arising between Mr. Robson and Mr. Harte, the book has been withdrawn from sale. Is it possible that minds so superior as those of Robson and Harte can arrive at different conclusions?

Dr. Max Henry Stein, who has just died in Brooklyn, provided by will that his body should be burned by a cremation society, if any should be found convenient at the time of his death. The *World* thinks his amiable purpose will not be carried out, since he has not left sufficient money to pay the stoker. "It is understood that amusement of this description is strictly at the corpse's expense."

Fannie Davenport's impersonation of *Rosalind* at Daly's Theatre Saturday night was judged by some of the most competent critics in New York to be inadequate, and some of them express the opinion that she has been in a measure disqualified for Shakspearean parts through long training in modern society plays. So much for the uses of a stock-company such as few stock-companies in America can equal.

Madame Essipoff—the new pianist—is a Russian about 28 years old. She has bright and graceful manners, and speaks several languages fluently. Her eyes and hair are dark, and her arms and hands, while they are tensely muscular, are beautifully formed. It is said that since her arrival here she has been going through her remarkable musical feats with only nine fingers,—one being temporarily disabled.

In the Menzie sales, "Lingard's Letters to a Young Gentleman Leaving the University"—the first book printed in New York City—sold for $240; and Daniel Leeds' "Temple of Windsor . . . with Abuses Stript and Whipt . . . and a Collection of Divine Poems," printed by William Bradford in 1688, brought $190, or about twelve times its weight in gold. It is the only copy known to exist, and is a small 12mo.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that the recent change for the worse in George Eliot's style is to be attributed to the influence of Mr. Lewes,—"the heavy, critical philosopher,"—who, since his marriage to her, has guided more or less her pen. In literary society, he now proclaims himself the joint author of "Daniel Deronda," and says that he wrote every line of the chapter which describes the discussion at the club to which Mordecai introduced Daniel. It is easy to credit the statement. That Lewes should have risen to it seems much less improbable than that George Eliot should have fallen to it.

Mlle. Rousseil, the well-known actress of the Theatre Francais, was seized in the streets of Paris at 7:20 in the evening by an unknown man, who ordered her to go with him, saying that she was a woman of bad character. She struggled loose and called for help. A crowd collected. She related the circumstances, told her name, denounced the man, and asked that he be arrested. Though many knew her by sight, not one dared to touch the aggressor, for he proclaimed himself a special agent of the police. He has not since been found. The incident is chiefly valuable as showing how dangerous Paris is for unprotected women.

The Menzie book-sale in New York closed Saturday night. Two of the most important works disposed of on the last day were a volume containing fifty-four autograph letters of Gen. Washington, which brought $2,250, and Jacob Varaigne's "Golden Legend," in black letter, 1527, for which $500 was obtained. H. J. Raymond's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," extended to two volumes by the insertion of 100 plates, sold for $72. The sale brought the largest amount ever realized at a book-sale in New York City—over $50,000. The next best known, that of Mr. Rice's library in 1870, only brought $42,000, but it is expected that the collections of Peter Hastie and Edward H. Tracey, said to contain between them over 8,000 lots, or over 20,000 volumes, and to be sold together in February or March next, will bring far more.

Ferrando Garrado, a dramatic writer, poet, and journalist, not unknown in England, has journeyed through Europe to study the workings of its social institutions. He is a warm friend of Castelar, who, during his short-lived Government, appointed him Governor of the Philippine Islands. He has lately written a most interesting and important letter to a provincial newspaper in England, maintaining that within the last twenty years the progress of Spain has been steady and remarkable. Every Carlist rebellion since 1827 has turned upon religion, and every revolution torn away some power and wealth from the Church. In 1830, the Inquisition was abolished by a revolution. In 1835, the convents were pillaged and 1,300 convents were taken possession of by the Government. Tithes paid by agriculturists were then abolished. In 1836, all nunneries which sheltered less than twelve nuns were suppressed. In 1840, the criminal jurisdiction of Bishops was suppressed. In 1854, much Church property was publicly sold. From this time till the downfall of Isabella there was a continual struggle, and with that event liberty of worship was proclaimed. Though the Republic was suppressed, the reforms it instituted are, says Signor Garrado, "like a bone in the throat of the new monarchy, which it can neither swallow nor expel, and which threatens to strangle it."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Dr. M. R. Teegarden, Racine; the Hon. James Morris, Cincinnati; J. Bradford Bell, Detroit; Col. O. F. Crary, Oshkosh; Stuart Robson, Charles T. Parsloe, and T. J. Hind, New York; Col. J. H. Armour, Boston.....*Sherman House*—The Hon. F. Briggs, Lacon, Ill.; C. D. Hess, New York; Francis Murphy, Portland, Me.; C. W. Eastwood, New York; E. S. Godfrey, U. S. A.; the Hon. J. F. Glidden, DeKalb, Ill.; J. S. I. Anthony and the Hon. R. E. Page, Indiana; Theodore Hamilton and E. B. Holmes, New York; the Hon. N. Vaughn, Columbus, O.; the Hon. G. F. Wheeler, Waupun, Wis.; Col. W. M. Anger, Omaha.....*Grand Pacific*—The Hon. C. E. Slayback, St. Louis; G. W. Welds, Boston; V. Thayer, Boston; the Hon. A. W. Greenleaf, New York; G. O. Hovey, Boston; Thomas Barber, New York; F. W. Heidelkoper, Pennsylvania; Sherman Paris, New York; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Springfield; William P. McLaren, Milwaukee; E. B. Huntington, Hartford ...*Palmer House*—Dr. A. Springer and R. B. Field, Cincinnati; F. A. Livingston, New York; W. Scott, Kansas City; C. H. Pendleton, Ohio; John Trimble, Washington; A. W. Stone, Colorado; D. Ferguson, Milwaukee; Seth Winslow, Boston; D. L. Murdock, Fairbury; J. W. Allison, Philadelphia; Waldo P. Brown, Oxford, O.; G. M. Mowbray, North Adams, Mass.

OBITUARY.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—Dr. William M. Awl, an old and prominent citizen, died at his residence in this city this morning. Dr. Awl has been connected with various public institutions of Ohio for the past forty years.

FOREIGN.

Russia Still Busily Engaged in Military Preparations;

And Still Making Propositions Which Turkey Cannot Accept.

Additional Particulars of the Destructive Flood in India.

Three Islands Swept of Nearly All Their Inhabitants.

Victor Emanuel's Speech at the Opening of Parliament.

Laws to Be Proposed Regulating the Liberties of the Church.

THE EAST.

REFORMS DEMANDED.

The correspondent of the *Times* says Russia has communicated to the Powers the demands for reforms, which Gen. Ignatieff has been instructed to present at the conference. They correspond pretty closely to those last published in the *Political Correspondence*. It is reassuring that Russia, when making this communication, did not mention the necessity of the foreign occupation of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. It is, nevertheless certain that the conviction prevails in Russia that occupation is the only possible way to effect the disarmament of the Mahometan population. It seems that Gen. Schouvaloff has expressed this conviction in London, and suggested that France might, as in the case of Syria, be commissioned to occupy the provinces if necessary. The French Government, however, declined.

Representatives of the Porte abroad have been instructed to make known its resolution that the Sultan neither could nor would in any circumstances consent to the occupation of the Turkish territory even by the most friendly Power.

UNFOUNDED.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin pronounces unfounded the rumor of the impending mobilization of two German army-corps.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch explains that there are two centres of military preparations in Southern Russia. Kisheneff is the headquarters of the operating army, while at Odessa 120,000 men are being collected under Gen. Totleben, who is charged with the defense of the Black Sea coast. It is doubtful whether this force is included in the six corps whose mobilization has already been ordered. The impression on the spot seems to be that mobilization is really going on on a larger scale than has been officially announced, and that in reality more than six army corps are actually being mobilized, while necessary preparations are being made for mobilization at a moment's notice on a still larger scale. This seems but natural. A conscription of Bessarabia has already collected 10,000 horses. Large pontoon trains, suitable for crossing the Danube, are arriving in Bessarabia, and being sent on to the Pruth. Simultaneously with these preparations efforts are kept up to excite national enthusiasm, and Russian journals are daily permitted by press censors to print long warlike articles.

THE ENGLISH ARSENALS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Careful official contradictions are published of reports of activity at the Woolwich Arsenal in connection with Turkish complications. The increased demand for cartridges is solely in consequence of the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle in the Indian army.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was appointed a special Ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliott as the English Plenipotentiary at the coming Conference, left to-day, with his family and suite, for Constantinople. He will stop at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, presumably for consultation with foreign Ministers.

DENIAL.

The Rothschilds deny the story that they promised to advance Russia money, and that the loan would not be made public, etc.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—It is stated that a park of siege artillery, consisting of ninety-two guns, is being formed at Chotyn, on the River Dneister.

BELLICOSE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A special from Pesth to the *Temps* asserts that Russia is determined on war. Similar sensational telegrams are published here. One reports that the Council at which the Czar presided Saturday resolved to invade Turkey if the Turks were guilty of the slightest infraction of the armistice.

THE BRITISH HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, at a banquet in Birmingham last night, spoke very hopefully in regard to the present aspect of the Eastern question. He said all the Cabinets of Europe considered the Conference to be a means of settling the difficulty. He thought the Conference would probably meet before the end of the week. He declared the time had come when the waste-paper currency of Turkish promises should be paid in sterling coin.

PERSONAL.

The *Daily News* says: "Prince Bismarck arrives in Berlin to-night, almost simultaneously with the Marquis of Salisbury, who is on his way to Constantinople to attend the Conference."

LATEST.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* reports that besides 150,000 men of the first and second class of Turkish reserves who still remain to be called out, 200,000 of the third class are to be called out to replace the regular troops now in garrisons.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Pera says: "I am informed that Russia will insist, as a sine qua non, upon the preliminary conference being held without any representative of Turkey being present, until the Powers shall have agreed upon a programme relative to which the Porte will only be allowed to say yes or no."

INDIA.

THAT GIGANTIC WAVE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundeep, and Dakhan Shahabazhare, and numerous smaller islands included in Backergunge, Nookholly, and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm-wave of Oct. 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the River Megua. The largest, Dakhan Shahabazhare, was 500 squares in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundeep, together, had about 100,000 population. Up to about 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st, there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to the depth, in many places, of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches. Some took refuge on the tops of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder, and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong District, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household on the islands, and on the adjacent coast, but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned, the boats are swept away, and the means of communication with the other districts is destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The *Government Gazette* says that wherever the storm-wave passed it is believed that not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of the cholera is expected. A correspondent says that this fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookholly, where the disease has appeared.

News from the famine that threatened the districts of Madras is somewhat better. Rain has come in time to do good. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy, and actual famine in two or three districts seems probable, and great distress is felt in four or five more.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: The supplies of wheat in country markets have been again small, but its condition has improved under the influence of frosty weather. Dullness has been the prevailing feature of the provincial trade for both wheat and feeding corn. Several markets quoted a decline of a shilling per quarter for English wheat. Imports for the last week into London have been more liberal than lately, but the supply of American wheat was comparatively trifling against the large arrivals of Russian and Indian. The approaching closing of Russian navigation will make American our main source of supply for red wheat. It remains to be seen whether she will ship freely at present prices, or await advanced values. The local trade has revived, owing to the political uneasiness, London receiving considerably over the usual proportion of imports in consequence of the heavy Russian and East Indian shipments. Oats advanced sixpence per quarter, despite increased arrivals, but maize receded sixpence, owing to the slackened demand.

The arrivals of wheat off the coast were very moderate during the week, and an improvement of one shilling sixpence to two shillings occurred.

SHIPWRECKS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Steamer Windsor Castle has been lost near Cape Town. Passengers and crew saved.

A dispatch from Nagasaki, dated to-day, states that her Majesty's gunboat Lapwing is reported lost in the great gale near Chafoo. No lives lost.

COIN.

Fifty thousand pounds sterling in American eagles for New York and 50,000 sovereigns for Canada were withdrawn from the Bank yesterday.

ITALY.

EMANUEL HOPES FOR PEACE.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. The King, in his speech from the throne, referring to the threatening events transpiring at the present time, expressed confidence in the success of the counsels of moderation, to which his Government had given an effectual support. Regarding the relations between the Church and State, the King said the extensi ve liberties granted the Church ought not to impair the public liberties. The Government would, therefore, propose bills for making efficient the reservation in the laws respecting the Papal See.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS WITH THE 100-TON GUN.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Spezzia, writing on the 27th of November, gives the following account of the effects of a shot from the 100-ton gun of the new Italian frigate Duilio:

By this time, why, I know not, it is laid on the Marrell plate of No. 2 target, below that of Cammell lately pierced. Again everybody withdraws, nominally to shelter, though the Ministers of Marine and War themselves set the example of standing on the open shore, certainly sheltered by a cliff, yet not out of all danger, seeing that again and again pieces of broken plate are hurled into the air and fall splashing into the sea quite close to the members of the Cabinet.

The gun misses fire, something being wrong with the electric wires. They are adjusted, and again the dull roar is heard, the ground shakes, and the echoes roll round the Gulf. We rush to the target, and what a sight presents itself! Only one word can express the appearance of the ship's side,—ruin. Ruin of the plate, ruin of the backing, ruin of the skin all the way between the two decks, ruin of every wooden stanchion or iron stringer behind, ruin of the butt, and ruin of the lives of any men near the spot. The whole deck is strewn with ragged fragments of wood and iron from 200 pounds weight to a couple of ounces. A very cave's mouth yawns in the ship's side, of such dimensions that the ram of an ironclad could hardly have caused it. From the butt are falling masses of earth, sandbags, and gabions, which form a breach big enough to storm a town through.

Undoubtedly she has been struck with force sufficient to drive whole plates out if the target had been in truth a ship. Englishmen, Italians, Prussians, Russians, French, Spaniards, stand positively aghast at the awful chaos; and, beside, the whole structure of the target has been wrenched and shaken. No hope for a ship so stricken. No ram or torpedo could do more. The doomed vessel has nothing left for her to do but to sink in a few minutes. What effect would be produced on the nerves of those of the crew who are untouched by the masses and splinters of wood and iron cannot be told.

There is no difference of opinion. One such blow would be death to any ship afloat or designed. Death even to the Inflexible. The velocity of this shot was no less than 1,500 feet, and its striking energy 31,250 foot-tons.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A correspondent writes that Prince Bismarck is expected to return to Berlin in a few days.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

London Examiner.

The electoral colleges in Prussia have now cast their votes. In almost every correspondence it had been stated that there would be an increase of the Conservative and Ultramontane element. The list before us proves that, on the contrary, the Conservative and Ultramontane parties have remained entirely stationary in numbers, while the National Liberals and the Progressists have gained seven seats, partly from the more slow-going Old Liberals, partly from the Polish section, in which mixed Secessionist and Roman Catholic views prevail. In the Capital of Posen a German National Liberal was returned.

The result of the elections having been reported incorrectly, we give here the real distribution of parties: National Liberals, 178; Progressists, 70; Old Liberals and Liberals not ranged in any section, 8; Conservatives of various description, 72; Centre party (including Ultramontanes and a few Particularists), 88; Polish section, 15; Danish section, 2. Total, 433. The Liberal party, of all denominations, is thus composed of 255 members. In matters national they are generally supported by the majority of the Conservatives.

It is a significant fact that even in a country like Prussia—where, more than in other German states, Mecklenburg excepted, the power of aristocratic landowners is still a force to be reckoned with, at least in the provinces east of the Elbe—the Tories should, in spite of the countenance given to them by Government influence, only have obtained 72 members, while the Liberals muster 255 strong.

CUBA.

THE MONTEZUMA SEIZURE.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—It is reported that the steamer Montezuma was seen near Tortugas Island, off the Venezuela coast, making for Laguayra. A Spanish war-ship has gone in pursuit.

An eye-witness of the seizure of the Montezuma says eighteen passengers, including four women, came aboard at Puerto Plata. The men demanded the surrender of the steamer in the name of the Republic of Cuba. The female passengers were apparently accomplices, having made various demonstrations after the capture of the steamer in favor of the captors. The cargo of the vessel consisted of 50 cattle, some 2,000 bags of coffee, 1,500 bags of corn, and numerous packages of dry goods from St. Thomas.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNISTS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 20.—A Committee of the Senate has rejected the bill recently passed by the Deputies providing for a cessation of the prosecutions against Communists.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 20.—The agent who insured the life of Gen. Custer and his comrades, Capt. Yates and Lieut. Calhoun, to-day received the necessary drafts to adjust the same, $5,600 in each case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 20.—The *Daily Gazette*, the leading State paper (Democratic) was sold to-day by Maj. William E. Woodruff, Jr., to Maj. John D. Adams and Maj. William D. Blocker, the purchasers assuming control at once. The entire editorial force will be changed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—The fall term of the United States Court of Kentucky at Paducah has had to be postponed in consequence of the fact that there is no Marshal. The President removed Col. Burns by appointing Col. O'Neil. Judge Ballard refused to receive O'Neil until he should be reappointed, and this has not been done. There is no Marshal, and the Court cannot be held.

CRIME.

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 20.—The Younger brothers were brought into court this morning, and, contrary to expectation, entered a plea of guilty on the indictment for the murder of Heywood, the Northfield Bank Cashier. They were attended by their aunt and sister, and a strong guard, but there was no excitement or demonstration. When the pleas had been entered the Prosecuting Attorney moved that a jury be impaneled to pass upon the degree of their guilt, the purpose being to test the mooted question as to the meaning of the statute provision that upon trial of persons for murder in the first degree the jury may recommend the death penalty.

After argument this afternoon, Judge Lord overruled the motion, and sentenced the three brothers to the State Penitentiary for life. The sentence was received with complacency, and an expression of relief that the suspense was over. They will be removed to the State Prison at Stillwater at once.

FATAL AFFRAY.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—In a shooting affray in front of the detective office about 8:30 to-night, between George Shewsberry (colored), chief of detectives, and Frank Johnston, a young white man, the former was shot through the head and almost instantly killed. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel between the two concerning a colored woman, and this afternoon Shewsberry gave Johnston a severe beating. Four shots were fired, of which Johnston fired three and Shewsberry one.

TWENTY YEARS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Joe Chase, who waylaid and killed Leon Cahope, a French dairyman, on the Hernando road near this city last November, was to-day sentenced to twenty years, imprisonment at hard labor.

ARRESTED.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Two of the negroes concerned in the killing of Shuman and Dehooch, near Lawtonville, were arrested at Beaufort last night.

All quiet now at Lawtonville.

CASUALTIES.

BADLY USED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The reported death of John Shelton at the pickle-factory Saturday proves to be a mistake. After lying unconscious for some time he revived, but still lies at the point of death, with a collar-bone broken, one ear nearly cut off, and the skull fractured from the parietal ridge to the left ear.

BURIED ALIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—This morning three Polanders were at work in Steele's gravel pit, near the city, when a bank caved in, burying two. They were dug out in a few minutes, but were dead. Their names were Joseph Kruta and Joseph Beres. Each leaves a wife and several children.

ACCIDENTALLY.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—J. L. Lawton, aged 20, an employe of the malt-works at Fremont, O., accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver to-day, while shooting rats in the basement of the factory.

DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A sail-boat containing three men capsized in the East River this morning, and two men were drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Senators Morton, Cooper, and Sargent, of the Chinese Investigating Committee, leave for the East to-morrow.

The Postal Commission arrived last night, and began its sessions this morning.

James W. Lick, nephew of the late James Lick, has filed a petition opposing the appointment of John H. Lick, the natural son of deceased, as administrator, and asking that he be granted letters of administration. Petitions have been filed by other heirs preferring the same request. The petition alleges that James Lick was of unsound mind the past three years covering the time in which the various trust-deeds were executed. The hearing is set for Dec. 4.

S. W. HARRIS, DECEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Circuit Court of Grundy County opened this noon. After the juries were impaneled, the Hon. J. B. Reading presented the resolutions adopted by the Bar on the death of the Hon. S. Wells Harris, and delivered a eulogy, which was very impressive, both in matter and manner. He was followed by the Hon. P. A. Armstrong, of Grundy County; S. W. Munn and Charles Hill, Esq., of Mill County; Judge Eldridge, of LaSalle; and others. The Court, after appropriately noticing the virtues of Judge Harris, ordered the resolutions spread upon the record, and, in memory of the deceased, adjourned court till to-morrow.

LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVEEPORT, Ia., Nov. 20.—The lumber mills of this city, five in number, ceased operating to-day, after a very busy season of eight months. The total amount of lumber cut during that time foots up about 60,000,000 feet. This is by 15,000,000 a larger amount of lumber than was ever cut here before. The amount sawed in Davenport, Moline, and Rock Island this year reaches about 115,000,000 feet, one establishment in Rock Island having cut 25,000,000 feet. The value of this cut of lumber will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The amount of lumber now on hand in the yards of this city is about 30,000,000 feet.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The billiard tournament for four cash prizes amounting to $1,500 and a billiard-table prize worth $500, for whoever makes the highest averages in all the games, was commenced to-night. The players entered are Cyrille and Joseph Dion, Rudolphe, Slosson, Garnier, M. Daly, and Jacob Schaffer. The tournament will last nine days.

The first game was played between Cyrille and Joseph Dion, and was won by Joseph in twenty-eight innings. Cyrille only made 140.

The second game was between Rudolphe and Slosson, and was peculiarly exciting towards the finish. It was won by Rudolphe, while Slosson stood at 297.

THE METHODISTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Committee to-day made these among other minor appropriations: Detroit, $1,500; Kentucky, $5,000; Louisiana, $6,500; Michigan, $1,500; Minnesota, $5,000; Missouri, $3,000; Nevada, $2,500; Northwest Iowa, $4,500; Oregon, $2,500; Rocky Mountains, $6,000; St. Louis, $3,500; Southern California, $2,000; Tennessee, $5,000; Virginia, $6,000; West Wisconsin, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,000. This put the Committee $5,480 over their total limit, and they made that amount up by taking small amounts off many districts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Post-Office Department has issued orders for the extension of the railway mail-service on the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Hancock to Portage City, Wis., forty-nine miles, commencing Dec. 1; also, to place mail-service on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Lexington, Mo., forty-three miles, to commence Dec. 1.

President Grant to-day commenced the preparation of his annual message, and therefore was not receiving visitors.

LIBEL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—Joseph Jorgenson, Congressman-elect from the Fourth District, to-day entered a suit in the Circuit Court, Richmond, against the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch* for alleged libel, laying damages at $10,000. The suit is based on an editorial in this morning's *Dispatch* referring to an article in the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, charging him with embezzling money while Postmaster of Petersburg.

LINCOLN.

Proceedings Yesterday at Springfield Against the Alleged Tomb-Robbers.

A Special Venire Granted by Judge Zane, and Two Indictments Found.

Heavy Bail Demanded, and Both Prisoners Sent Back to Jail.

A Day to Be Set for the Trial After the Attorneys Have Had Consultation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The arrival here yesterday of Jack Mullins and Jack Hughes, the men charged with having broken into the tomb of Abraham Lincoln at Oak Ridge Cemetery election night, with the intention of carrying off the remains, was not attended with any demonstrations of feeling on the part of the community, though the outrage is still uppermost in the mind of every one.

DEMOCRATS AS WELL AS REPUBLICANS

are incensed at the vandalism, and the former say the accused, if guilty, ought to be hung. Yesterday being Sunday no one was admitted to the jail, but to-day quite a number of people have called there to look upon the prisoners and to see if their conceptions of the men were correct. Nearly all were disappointed. Mullins hasn't the appearance of a criminal, and Hughes is as unsophisticated in his actions as a country boy.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM

is regarded as overwhelming, and hence no one sympathizes with them. They admit having been in Springfield election-day—an acknowledgment which is accounted for in this way: At the Central Station in Chicago, Saturday morning, Detective Tyrrell took off Hughes' shoes and bought him another pair. His object was to produce them in court, since one of the "shadows" had followed Hughes while here to a shoemaker's, and saw patches put on his shoes. Depriving him of them gave him to understand what use was to be made of them, and he therefore doubtless deemed it best not to deny that he was here.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY REED,

who is to aid in the prosecution of the case, had a consultation Sunday afternoon with John T. Stuart, O. M. Hatch, Jacob Bunn, and D. L. Phillipps, of the Monument Association, and it resulted in a determination to go to the very bottom of the matter, and, in view of the importance of the case, to get it to trial with as little delay as possible. Accordingly, this morning, State's-Attorney Hazelett made a motion before Judge Zane in the Circuit Court for

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Mr. Reed, who was present, stated that, under the statute, the Judge of any Court of record of competent jurisdiction might order a special venire to be issued for a Grand Jury at any time when the cause of public justice required it.

THE COURT

remarked that he knew nothing about the circumstances of the case or the evidence.

Mr. Reed said there was evidence beyond all question that some persons, on the night of the election, had attempted to break into the monument and succeeded in breaking open the door and the sarcophagus, and were interrupted. The men who were said to have done the work had been arrested in Chicago and brought here, and were in jail. It was deemed by the public prosecutor and himself that the case was one of such public importance as to justify the issuing of the venire.

THE EXPENSE

would be little, since it was not likely that the Grand Jury would be in session over one day.

Mr. Ketteile, who appeared for the defendants (W. W. O'Brien having fallen on a curbstone in Chicago Sunday and injured himself so that he could not come down), said he did not know whether it would be proper for him to say anything in regard to the motion, but it seemed to him that

THE COURT SHOULD BE SATISFIED

in some way, judicially, that public justice required the issuing of the venire. He did not know what the practice was.

Mr. Reed replied that a special venire was often resorted to in Chicago, and all that was required by the Judges was that the public prosecutor should state to the Court that, in his opinion, it was necessary.

The Court said, while the facts of the case were not given at any considerable length, the State's Attorneys both stated that the cause of public justice demanded that there should be a special Grand Jury. They were public officers, and the Court must to some extent

RELY ON THEIR STATEMENTS.

The case was referred to as extraordinary and remarkable, and there were probably reasons why the case should be presented to a Grand Jury rather than to a committing magistrate, as the court was in session. If the defendants were guilty they ought to be tried; if not guilty they ought to be discharged. If an indictment was found against them they should have sufficient time to make the preparations they deemed necessary.

THE VENIRE WOULD BE ORDERED

The Sheriff was called in immediately, and instructed to make his return at 2 o'clock.

The object of this proceeding is said to be to avoid a showing of hands by the defense, who would without doubt like to know very much all about the case of the other side, since it is generally understood that the newspaper accounts of the affair did not contain many little details which tend to strengthen the meshes of the net in which the accused are enveloped.

MR. KETTELLE WAS DISAPPOINTED

at this unlooked-for attitude of justice, but he, of course, could say nothing against it by way of protest.

After the lawyers left the court-room, Mr. Reed said it was the intention, if possible, to have Mullins and Hughes indicted for conspiracy to break open the tomb, and also for an attempt to steal the coffin. This would necessitate

A DOUBLE TRIAL.

The maximum penalty upon conviction for the first-mentioned is three years in the Penitentiary and the minimum a fine of $1,000; for the other, if the property is worth more than $15, the punishment is not less than one year nor more than five years. A verdict of guilty on both indictments, if the accused are the robbers, would, perhaps, in a combination of the greatest penalties, be an adequate punishment for such a diabolical crime.

AFTERNOON.

At the hour mentioned, the return was made, some of the best men in the city having been summoned. A majority of them were Democrats, this being for the purpose of showing that no political significance attached to the case. This absurd idea seemed to be fostered by many, and it was decided best to get a jury with which even the most captious could not find fault. After an absence of two hours and a half they presented two indictments. The first was for an attempt to commit the larceny of the coffin, and the second for conspiracy to break open the tomb and carry off the coffin and remains.

THE INDICTMENT

for conspiracy to rob a tomb is entirely new in the practice in this State. There are no forms covering it in the books, and hence Mr. Reed was obliged to draw it off hand. Stripped of legal verbiage it is as follows:

The Grand Jurors, . . . upon their oaths, present that . . . on the 7th of November, 1876, there was situated and located in Sangamon County a certain place for the interment of the remains of a human body, called a tomb; and that the said place . . . then and there contained and had deposited in it a certain casket, otherwise called a coffin; and that the said casket . . . contained the remains of Abraham Lincoln, before then deceased, and lawfully put and deposited in said casket . . .; and that on the said 7th day of November, 1876, Terrence Mullins, alias T. Durvan, and John Hughes, alias J. Smith, did unlawfully, wickedly, knowingly, and feloniously combine, conspire, and agree together wilfully and without authority to forcibly break open and enter said tomb and unlawfully . . . take, convey, and carry away from said tomb the said casket . . . and the said human remains of said Abraham Lincoln, contrary to the law and against the peace and dignity of the said people of the State of Illinois. And the Grand Jurors . . . further present that the said Mullins and Hughes did unlawfully . . . combine . . . unlawfully and feloniously to steal, and take, and carry away, certain personal goods and property, to wit, said casket . . . of the value of $75. . . . the property of the National Lincoln Monument Association.

THE WITNESSES

examined were Elmer Washburn, Detective Tyrrell, L. C. Swegles, J. C. Power, custodian of the monument, and Fred Schlict, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, where Mullins and Hughes stopped election-day, registering as J. Smith and T. Durvan. Schlict identifies both positively, and Power remembers Hughes as the man who visited the cemetery with Swegles and asked him a number of questions.

As soon as true bills were in the hands of the Court, Mr. Reed said he desired to have the accused brought in and a day fixed for the trial.

The Court directed the prisoners to be sent for, and they were

CONVOYED TO COURT

by Simmons and Tyrrell, followed by quite a number of people.

The court-room was comfortably filled when they came in.

Mr. Reed said the first thing was to fix the bail. He then stated what the indictments were, adding that it would not be fair to ask the accused to plead until they had had opportunity to look at them.

The Court asked for suggestions as to the amount.

Mr. Ketteile had none to offer, except that

BOTH WERE POOR,

and desired bail as low as possible.

Mr. Reed said the crime was enormous, and so incredible that he hardly knew what to say. Bail certainly ought to be sufficient to secure their attendance beyond all question. If guilty, they were guilty of one of the worst crimes known to law.

Mr. Haslett suggested that $10,000 on the conspiracy indictment and $5,000 on the other would be sufficient.

Mullins and Hughes looked at him with

ASTONISHED COUNTENANCES.

The Court fixed $6,000 on the first and $5,000 on the second.

Mr. Reed said the case ought to be tried as soon as could be. While the defendants should have abundant time for preparation, the charge was so serious, and had struck such consternation into society, that they would labor under some disadvantage. He had suggested to Mr. Ketteile, but he would not consent, to try it Monday or Wednesday week. He disliked to have the case continued this term. It ought to be disposed of if it could be consistently with the rights of the people and of the defendants.

Mr. Ketteile did not suppose the people of Springfield or the friends of Lincoln desired to deprive his clients of a fair and impartial trial. In order to have it, reasonable time should be granted for preparation. The men were arrested Friday night, brought here Sunday, and indicted to-day, and yet the gentlemen wanted to force them to trial Monday.

THEY COULD NOT GET READY.

Mr. O'Brien, the senior counsel, would probably be confined to bed for a week on account of an accident. He could not say when they would be ready. He wanted to consult with O'Brien first. It was finally agreed that Messrs. Reed and Ketteile should return to Chicago and confer with Mr. O'Brien, and send word if they came to an agreement.

The Court will be in session only a week longer, and the next term commences the third Monday in February.

The defendants being

UNABLE TO GIVE THE BONDS REQUIRED,

were committed in default. It is very doubtful if they can find sureties here, and will therefore probably remain in jail.

There is a feeling of satisfaction in this community this evening at the day's work, and, while no vindictiveness is manifested towards Mullins and Hughes, every one who speaks his mind expresses a hope that, if convicted, they will receive the full measure of punishment which the crime deserves.

TWEED.

The Arrival of the Franklin Believed to Be Delayed by a Prevailing Gale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The arrival of the steam frigate Franklin and William M. Tweed is still delayed. The ship was not reported to-day, as the northeast gale of Saturday and Sunday had increased in force, and there was every reason why a prudent commander should keep his vessel a safe distance from the lee shore. The European steamship Idaho and the Huntsville, from Port Royal, arrived to-day, and their officers reported that they had seen nothing of the Franklin. The weather, however, has been so foggy that they could only see a short distance. It is thought that the Franklin has been steaming up against the gale with only sufficient steam to maintain her position, and that she is not far from shore. If this is correct, she will probably reach Sandy Hook very soon after the storm sunsides, and will cross the bar at the next high tide. A very few days,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market of Chicago Like That of the Rest of the World.

Deposits Steady, Discounts Light, Capital Conservative.

The Produce Markets Less Steady---Provisions Firmer, with a Better Demand.

Breadstuffs Quiet, Wheat Tending Downward, Corn Irregular.

FINANCIAL.

The situation of local finances is like that reported to exist in nearly all the centres of business throughout the world. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other leading cities the financial articles of the press describe the state of affairs to be steady but quiet. As in Europe, the loan market is depressed by the changing prospects of war and peace, --finances in this country are temporarily kept quiet by uncertainty in the political future. The steadiness of the premium on gold indicates that the combined calculations of the business community can detect no cause for apprehension. It is certain that were there the least alarm the premium on gold would begin to fluctuate at once and widely. At the same time, the uncertainty of the result operates in a number of ways against new activities in business and banking. It would be hard for those who act on this motive to describe how or why they do so. Real-estate investments are delayed, savings banks have less demand for their loanable funds, fewer pictures are bought, even household expenses are less freely incurred. Those who loan less, borrow less, spend less, have, when questioned about their reasons, hardly anything more definite to say than that they "guess they'll wait." The aggregate effect of these abstentions is very perceptible.

The local loan market was quiet. The offering of paper, though of all kinds, was limited, and not sufficient to give adequate employment to the funds of the banks.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Good outside borrowers obtained special rates in some cases. Business on the street is dull. Rates are 7 per cent and upward.

New York exchange was weak, and sold between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 discount.

The currency orders from the country were not heavy.

The clearings were $3,600,000.

THE INSURANCE COMBINATION.

Combination among the insurance companies is almost, though not quite, as hard to maintain as a railroad combination. The body known as the National Board of Fire Underwriters has been for years in a state of unstable equilibrium. All the members invariably agree to charge Board rates, but only the reputable companies adhere to them. The North British and Mercantile Fire-Insurance Company has just withdrawn from the National Board, for the reason, according to general understanding, that they could not afford to be governed by an agreement that was not observed by all the other parties to it. Other companies are said to be on the point of withdrawing, and a dissolution of the Board is threatened.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES IN NEW YORK.

It has just been decided by the Supreme Court of New York that the shares of banks, State or National, in New York, are to be assessed for State taxation on their market, not their par, value. The case was that of the Gallatin National Bank against The Commissioners of Taxes. The New York banks complain that business is so dull that they can no longer pay the taxes they bore without inconvenience during the War. Efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to have the national taxes on capital, circulation, and deposits modified or partly remitted.

SILVER VINDICATED.

The essay on the silver question that was read by M. Cernuschi at the recent meeting at Liverpool of the Social Science Association is reprinted in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of Nov. 18. M. Cernuschi is the foremost advocate among the French economists of the double standard, and pits himself especially against M. Chevalier. M. Cernuschi dwells on the idea that the depreciation of silver has been caused by hostile legislation, and not by the increase in the product. The remedy he recommends is "universal bimetalism,"--that is, that all the monetary laws passed since 1871 should be repealed, and silver be again placed side by side with gold in the standard and in circulation.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

Sheppard Homans, the well-known life-insurance actuary, calls attention in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* to some important life-insurance decisions lately made. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that when an insured party fails to pay a stipulated premium when due the policy is not absolutely forfeited, but the Company must apply 80 per cent of the net value of the policy as a single premium to extend the insurance without further payment. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that an insured person, who fails, even through causes beyond his control, to pay his premium, forfeits his insurance, but is entitled to the equitable value of the policy as far as paid up, and can recover this value in the courts. Mr. Homans finds ground for deep concern in the vast accumulations of the life-insurance companies, now amounting to $400,000,000. Most of this immense sum is equitably to be regarded as a reserve assessed only on the early premiums of the insured to pay the insurance at the end. Its existence is a terrible temptation to the managers of the insurance corporations, and one that is not always resisted. Mr. Homans advocates "the yearly renewable plan,"--the insured paying each year for the cost of insurance during the year, including a margin for expenses, and such possible adverse contingencies as an epidemic.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109¼@109⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91⅛@91¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	*Sixty days.*
Sterling	484½	482¾
Paris--francs	5.20	5.22½
Switzerland	5.20	5.23¾
Belgium	5.20	5.23¾
Amsterdam		40¾
Sweden		27¾
Holland		40¾
Germany	95¾	94¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81, reg	117¾	117¾
United States 5-20s of '65, reg	114¾	114¾
5-20s of '65--January and July	112¾	113¾
5-20s of '67--January and July	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '68--January and July	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	114¾
United States new 5s of '81	113	113¾
United States currency 6s	123½	.....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	103½	104½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	103½	107½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	103½	.....
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds	103½	104½
West Park 7 ₱ ct. bonds	.....	95
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park)	94	96
City Railway, South Side	140	142½
City Railway, West Side	161	165
City Railway, North Side	124	125
Traders' Insurance Company	120	.....
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.--Gold was quiet and steady throughout the day at 109¾@100¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2 to 3 per cent, and for borrowing flat.

Government were dull and strong.

In railroad bonds the transactions were small. This afternoon Union Pacific land-grants declined to 100¾. Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking funds brought 82; do second, 43; Toledo & Wabash second, 69; and St. Louis Division, 72.

State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was impeded somewhat by the storm, and offered few features of interest. The coal stocks were noticeably weak, and made a sharp decline, which was caused by the announcement of the forthcoming sales of 200,000 tons of coal, and the probability consequent that there will be a decline in the price. Delaware & Lackawanna declined from 70¼ to 68½, Delaware & Hudson Canal from 68¼ to 67¼, and New Jersey Central from 34 to 33½, with no material recovery in any instance. In the late dealings Lake Shore and Northwestern developed considerable strength, owing to the renewed report that the prospects are very favorable for an early settlement of the railroad war. Reports emanating from semi-official sources show the Northwestern Company to be in an exceptionally good financial condition. The net earnings for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1875, were $880,000. For the four months ending Sept. 30, 1876, the net earnings were $521,000 in excess of the first four months of the corresponding half-year of 1875. The gross receipts for October, 1876, were over $1,530,000 on all the property, and the net earnings for that month are estimated at $575,000. The Company already has in hand over $1,250,000 cash, this being sufficient to pay all interest-charges up to and including Feb. 1, 1877, besides paying a dividend on the preferred stock. Illinois Central sold at 71, against 74 at the close last week, but the transactions were small. The fluctuations in other stocks were slight. The transactions to-day aggregated 103,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 5,500 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paris, 6,000 Ohios, 5,000 Western Union, and 24,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,300 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy; 3@5, closing at 4.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $53,000.

Customs receipts, $352,000.

Clearings, $16,000,000.

Sterling, long, 482¾; short, 484½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	New 5s	112¾
Coupons, '65	110¾	New 4½s	110¾
New	112¾	10-40s, regular	113¾
Coupons, '67	116	Coupons do	114¾
Coupons, '68	117	Currency 6s	123½

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾	C., C. & I. C.	35
Quicksilver	10	New Jersey Central	33½
Quicksilver pfd	15	Rock Island	88¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul	39¾
Mariposa	4¾	St. Paul pfd	51
Mariposa pfd	8¼	Wabash	6¼
Adams Express	106	Wabash pfd	8¼
Wells-Fargo	85¼	Fort Wayne	101
American	60¾	Terre Haute	5¾
United States	57	Terre Haute pfd	16
New York Central	101¾	Chicago & Alton	98
Erie	10	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Erie pfd	16	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Harlem	135	D., L. & W	69¾
Harlem pfd	133	A. & P. Telegraph	15
Michigan Central	83¾	Missouri Pacific	39¾
Panama	125	A. & P. pfd	2
Union Pacific	59¾	Indiana Central	3
Lake Shore	67	Burlington & Q	111
Illinois Central	70	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88¼	Central Pacific bonds	100¾
Northwestern	35¾	Union Pacific bonds	105¾
Northwestern pfd	68¾	U. Pac. land-grant	100¾
		U. Pac. sinking-fund	90¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	45	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	44½	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.--The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Alpha	32	Julia Con	24
Belcher	34½	Justice	22½
Best & Belcher	44¾	Kossuth	1¼
Bullion	31	Kentuck	10
Consolidated Virginia	6¾	Louverd	6¾
California	50¾	Mexican	23¾
Chollar	69	Northern Belle	32
Confidence	1.3	Overman	29
Caledonia	9¼	Raymond & Ely	3¾
Crown Point	8¾	Silver Hill	10¾
Exchequer	14¾	Savage	12
Empire	4¾	Segregated Belcher	14¾
Gould & Curry	11¾	Sierra Nevada	10
Hale & Norcross	11¾	Union Con	11¾
Imperial	3	Ophir	43¾

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.--Gold, 110¾@111¼. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 525.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.--Consols, money and account, 95 5-16.

United States bonds--6s, 103¾; 67s, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 16¼.

PARIS, Nov. 20.--Rentes, 104f 7½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.--Montaup, United States bonds--New 5s, 101½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Davlin et al to Smith et al, w f, 25 x 164 ft, dated Nov. 10 ft n of West Lake st, w f, 25 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 325x100 ft, dated Oct. 2 ..... $ 1,000

Cossitt et al, 192 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 24x125½ ft, dated Nov. 13 10,000

Hurlbut et al, 201 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x137½ ft, dated Nov. 16 1,000

Hurlbut et al, 226 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x137½ ft, dated Nov. 15 1,000

Van Buren et al, 30 ft n of Rockwell st, n f, 25x113 ft, dated Oct. 30 1,200

North Water st, 80¾ ft w of Dearborn st, n f, 80¾x180 ft 10 inches, dated Nov. 18 (Oscar Cobb to Susan Miller) 35,000

Washington av, s e cor Sixteenth st, w f, 50x163 ft, dated Nov. 17 (Caddell, Wand Fred V. Hamlin to Franklin F. Spencer) 40,000

Thirty-third st, 153¼ ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft 9 inches, dated Nov. 17 650

Seventh st, 100 ft e of Wabash av, n f, 75 8-10x83 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Charles M. Clark to James G. Wright) 40,000

Wabash av, 60 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 16 12,000

Division st, 228 ft e of State st, s f, 40x118½ ft, dated Nov. 20 14,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Centre av, 464½ ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, undivided ½ of 150x388 1-10 ft, dated Nov. 15 $ 15,000

Paulina st, 200 ft s of Fifty-second st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated Nov. 11 200

Butterfield st, 175 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 41x 100 ft, dated Oct. 2 1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	15,721	10,448	13,404	7,725
Wheat, bu	79,903	111,346	80,638	226,604
Corn, bu	252,109	34,027	183,281	23,872
Oats, bu	30,091	30,432	18,198	52,223
Rye, bu	3,130	777	3,189	5,808
Barley, bu	76,637	7,109	11,548	1,500
Grass seed, lbs	196,184	31,470	264,474	49,960
Flaxseed, lbs	198,705	182,290	261,994	221,859
Broom-corn, lbs	211,203	75,400	241,203	75,400
C. meats, lbs	252,037	302,930	2,242,092	3,512,508
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	3	180
Beef, brls	213	175	203	189
Pork, brls	300	40	3,445	879
Lard, lbs	154,400	9,000	658,204	649,205
Tallow, lbs	75,000	25,000	77,400	25,000
Butter, lbs	160,041	96,342	270,838	98,800
D. hogs, No	55	6	.....	2,004
Live hogs, No	12,868	7,306	2,622	2,004
Cattle, No	805	1,232	1,332	1,774
Sheep, No	450	858	.....	195
Hides, lbs	221,234	218,400	385,434	364,700
Highwines, brls	150	167	65	332
Wool, lbs	504,221	170,014	273,750	179,470
Potatoes, bu	3,737	439	.....	362
Coal, tons	1,375	.....	758	.....
Hay, tons	100	.....	96	.....
Lumber, m	3,300	4,325	1,845	3,240
Shingles, m	1,180	2,845	490	761
Salt, brls	1,196	512	3,276	2,431
Pottery, pkgs	7,203	39,985	.....	4,930
Poultry, coops	85	239	15	.....
Game, pkgs	140	118	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	811	1,200	237	251
Cheese, lbs	3,362	867	1,166	243
G. apples, brls	5,040	5,566	325	873
Beans, bu	618	.....	12	.....

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 9,391 bu wheat, 25,254 bu corn, 96 bu oats, 2,351 bu rye, 2,348 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 14 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 66 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 116 cars No. 2 do, 54 cars No. 3 do, 36 cars rejected do, 8 cars no grade (295 wheat); 17 cars high mixed corn, 40 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 do, 20 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (82 corn); 2 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars and 4,500 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (30 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 1 barley, 26 cars No. 2 do, 39 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (70 barley). Total, (486 cars) 189,000 bu. Inspected out: 60,400 bu wheat, 31,176 bu corn, 5,239 bu oats, 5,087 bu rye, 1,224 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

	Shipped.	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Oats.*
By rail		67,621	128,791	247,513	112,708
By canal		123	10,982	.....	.....
To Buffalo		4,150	166,372	92,000	.....
To Erie		200	19,000	14,000	.....
To Oswego		.....	.....	18,691	.....
To Ogdensburg		38	.....	18,109	.....
To Huron		1,016	.....	75,500	.....
To other U. S. ports		210	.....	50,960	11,197
To Collingwood		.....	.....	28,207	.....
To Goderich		.....	18,868	.....	.....
To other Can'n ports		5	19,200	74,921	.....
Totals		73,301	362,921	622,901	123,905
Taken for city		.....	29,655	62,515	15,922

Also 23,856 bu rye by rail, 10,742 bu do to Buffalo, 30,300 bu do to Erie; 62,605 bu barley by rail, 88,101 bu do to Buffalo, and 300 bu do to minor United States ports.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* considers that of the 104,000,000 bu needed by Great Britain to make good her deficiency during the current harvest year, about 48,000,000 bu have been already supplied. This statement is true enough, if we consider the supply as including all the wheat now on passage for the United Kingdom: but it seems to be only fair that at least a portion of such wheat should be credited to the time when it will arrive. In that case the 48,000,000 bu would be reckoned as requiring much more than two and a half months for its importation, and the figures would not seem to be so terribly against our prospects for the future as indicated by the above-named authority.

The telegrams inform us that New York has now on hand about 3,250,000 bu corn, with light offerings. Is this a significant fact, containing promise of the way in which our Chicago market for grain is going? Two or three days ago we reported it as rumored that all the corn in New York is owned by a Chicago party or parties. If the same men should be largely interested on the long side here, it would seem to be no difficult matter for them to put the market up on our small stocks and very light receipts, while the corner rule would be inoperative if New York prices were advanced correspondingly, as the "shipping basis" would then justify the rise here. We do not say that there is any probability that such a movement will be attempted; but there are whispers abroad to the effect that it is at least among the possibilities.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and more unsettled. The early tendency was to firmness, and that feeling was generally followed by an easier tone. The receipts of wheat were again rather large in comparison with the recent volume, and those of other grain were small, with a fair outgo of corn. The tone of the markets seemed to depend rather largely upon the foreign news. A decline in consols induced a demand, especially for wheat; but when it was suggested that this decline was probably due to withdrawals of capital from English stocks to invest in the new Russian loan, the current turned here, especially as produce did not seem to be particularly strong either in New York or Liverpool.

Dry goods were ordered on a moderate scale at previous prices. The grocery market was in much the same condition as on the closing days of last week. Sugars were very strong, and refined grades were advanced ¼@¾c. Sirups are in active demand, and prices show an unmistakable upward tendency. Teas, rice, and spices also were held at full figures. In the fish market no changes were noted, though there is likely to be an early advance in lake fish. Dried fruits ruled quiet, raisins alone being active, and they were lower, new layers being offered at $2.20@2.25. Domestic dried remain inactive, but aside from apples there is no apparent weakness in prices. Peaches are scarce. The butter market displayed a good degree of activity, and was firm. Cheese also was firm, but trade was dull. There was a light demand for oils at former quotations. Carbon, lard, linseed, and whale were decidedly firm. Coal and wood were quoted quiet and unchanged.

At the lumber sale docks a rather quiet day was passed, the bad weather keeping buyers away. The receipts were fair, and there was a good assortment of common stuff on the market, which closed weak. At the yard the demand was moderate at unchanged prices. Broom-corn, hides, and potatoes were in fair demand and firm. Wool remains quiet, but is firmly held, as the stock left in the West is small, and probably will be wanted by the Western mills before spring. Seeds were steady, except timothy, which was slow and easier. The receipts of hay were small, and the offerings were soon taken by retailers and shippers at unaltered prices. Green fruits were in liberal supply and rather quiet, though apples were meeting with a little better inquiry. Poultry and game were dull and weak.

Lake freights were very dull, and entirely nominal. Room was taken for 40,000 bu corn to Buffalo, but the figure was not named. Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, and cars were more abundant, one or two large orders being readily filled.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 18, '76.	*Week ending Nov.* 11, '76.	*Week ending Nov.* 20, '75.
Flour, brls	258,343	340,095	256,383
Wheat bu	253,834	479,630	464,577
Corn, bu	730,749	730,097	164,023
Oats, bu	.....	107,492	.....
Rye, bu	66,277	47,768	.....
Barley, bu	.....	33,499	.....
Pork, brls	6,510	4,780	3,759
Lard, lbs	5,657,074	4,367,411	3,309,943
Bacon lbs	9,305,703	10,098,988	7,049,290

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

	Nov. 18, 1876.	*Nov.* 11, 1876.	*Nov.* 20, 1875.
Wheat, bu	2,366,702	2,148,876	4,693,334
Corn, bu	3,350,579	3,378,629	989,366
Oats, bu	1,042,575	1,018,263	988,919
Rye, bu	253,207	300,983	107,880
Barley, bu	639,151	585,607	324,805

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs Nov. 20, 1876: P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 307 sacks salt; Lill & Bullen, 2,058 bu barley; J. M. W. Jones, 1 case tracing cloth; James Egan, 2¼ casks whisky, 1¼ casks brandy; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1 case books; J. W. Doane & Co., 195 brls currants; J. T. Relling & Co., 5 cases books; Field, Leiter & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Rockford Watch Company, 1 case watch jewelry; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 27 cases toys. Amount of duties collected, $5,597.24.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS--Were rather more active, and stronger all round, under a better demand. The receipts of hogs were only moderate, and the cold, cold weather induced competition among buyers, which caused an advance of 10c per 100 lbs, and that reacted on product. The shorts in pork and lard were free buyers, and there was a fair shipping inquiry for the latter, on behalf of operators in New York; while meats were in more urgent request. Packers seemed to be much more accommodating, as there is a better disposition to take the product at about current quotations, most of it being wanted for Europe. The Southern demand is not so good this season as usual.

MESS PORK--Was in good demand, and advanced 12½@15c per brl on futures, which closed 5@7½c higher than Saturday. The market for present delivery was firm, but with a diminished premium, there being a tendency to ease in the future. Sales were reported of 650 brls cash at $16.00; 13,000 brls seller the year at $15.87½@16.05; 13,750 brls seller January at $15.92½@16.15; and 1,500 brls seller February at $16.25@16.30. Total, 28,900 brls. Also, 70 brls family mess at $16.25. The market closed firm at $16.00 for round lots, cash; $16.05 seller the month; $15.97½@16.00 seller the year; and $16.07½@16.10 seller January.

Extra prime pork was quoted at $12.75@13.00. LARD--Was in fair request, and advanced 15c per 100 lbs, but eased off afterwards, when Liverpool was quoted 6d per cwt lower, and closed 5d above Saturday's latest quotations. The market closed firm, with sales reported at $10.25; 8,000 tcs seller the year at $9.00@10.05; and 12,000 tcs seller January at $9.92½@10.10. Total, 21,500 tcs. Cash lots closed at $10.05@10.10; seller the month, $10.10@10.15 seller the month, $9.95@9.97½ seller the year, and $9.97½@10.00 seller January.

MEATS--Were in good request, and generally held fully 5c higher, which restricted the operations of buyers, as they were generally limited to former figures. Sales were reported of 23,000 lbs shoulders nominally 6¼c; 60 boxes short ribs at 8¾c; 200 boxes long clears at 8⅝@8¾c; 25 boxes short clears at 9c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 8½c, and 5,000 lbs do outside for 16- to 18-average; 25 bbls sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10½c; and 30 brls bocks at $3.00. The following are the latest quotations on new meats a few days in advance:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*Long clears.*	*Short clears.*
Green	6¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
Loose, part salted	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Boxed	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
December, b	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
January, b	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Long and short clears quoted at 8½@8⅝c cash and 8¾@8⅞c for December. Timberland quiet, but firm, for long-cut hams, 9¾@10¼c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@11c. Green hams, 8½@8¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@7¼c for shoulders, 9¼@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾c for short clears, 13¼@14¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE--Was quiet at 5@7½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS--Were steady and quiet at $8.50@9.75 for mess; $10.50@10.75 for extra mess; and $18.50@19.00 for beef hams.

TALLOW--Was quoted at 6½@6¾c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR--Was quiet, with little change in prices. Well-known brands were quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry for local use, while others were slow of sale, shippers not caring to operate. Sales were reported of 258 brls winters, partly at $6.25; 330 brls spring extras, partly at $5.75; 285 brls buckwheat flour at $5.25@6.00; and 100 brls rye do at $4.00. Total, 963 brls. The market closed steady, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.25; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.62½@5.00; choice patents, $7.00@7.50; common do, $6.00@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $2.50@4.00. Rye flour, $3.75@4.00. Buckwheat do, $5.00@6.00.

CORN-MEAL--Coarse was nominal at $16.75@17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT--Was rather quiet and irregularly easier. The market declined 1¾c on futures, and closed 1¾c lower than on Saturday. The market weakened early under moderately large offerings on account of New York parties, and strengthened on the report about consols, fell off again on receipts, and ruled comparatively steady during the last hour and a half. Liverpool was quoted steady, Mark Lane quiet, and New York inactive, while our receipts were large, 295 car-loads being inspected into store. This was more than generally expected, and induced many parties to think that there may have been a slight mistake after all in regard to the paucity of new wheat in the Northwest, for which reason, and on account of representations to the effect that Great Britain will not want so much between now and September as has been calculated on, they were free sellers. There was a moderate demand for shipment, but the trading was chiefly for future, and the car-lots of No. 2 were taken to carry and form good profit on the transaction. Seller December opened at $1.12¾, declined to $1.11¾, advanced to $1.12¾, fell back to $1.11¾, advanced to $1.12¾, fell back to $1.11¾, advanced to $1.11¾@1.11¾. Seller January sold at $1.12¾@1.14¾, closing at $1.13¾. Seller the month was quoted at $1.10¾@1.11⅛, closing at $1.10⅝. Winter receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.11⅛ asked, and No. 3 at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 700 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13; 62,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.10@1.12; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.06@1.04½; 5,000 bu rejected do at 91@93c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 95c@$1.06. Total, 80,300 bu.

WINTER WHEAT--Sales were 350 bu No. 1 red at $1.16¾, and 700 bu No. 2 do at $1.14¾.

MIDSUMMER WHEAT--Was in fair demand and firm early, but weakened afterwards in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 8,800 bu No. 2 at $1.12¾@1.14, 1,000 bu by sample at $1.07¾, on track; and 350 bu do at $1.17 free on board car. Total, 10,150 bu.

CORN--Was moderately active, and irregular. December delivery declined 3c, while this month sold up ¼c, and closed about the same as Saturday. Liverpool was quoted quiet and unchanged, and our receipts were again small, with fair shipments, and the expectation that to-day's statement will show scarcely 250,000 bu of No. 2 in store here. This induced rather free filling of December shorts early, and there was a fair shipping demand; but New York was announced dull, and then the market weakened. The leading feature of the day was the receipt of numerous orders to buy for December and sell for January, under which the latter was discounted ¾c--the difference being about the same as Saturday, but more than on previous days. The parties who are filling in their December shorts, expecting that the supply will be light on this side of Christmas, evidently are disposed to consider that the supply of new corn early in next year will be liberal enough to cause lower prices. They are already offering new corn in small quantities in New York, seller December opened at 44¾c, sold at 44¾c, advanced to 44¾c, and declined to 44¾c at the close. Seller January sold at 45@45⅛c, closing at the latter. Seller the year was a shade under December. Seller May sold at 47⅜@48c. Seller the month was quoted at 45¾@46c, closing at 45¾c. Cash lots were in good request, and sold in fair lots (preferred to car-lots); high mixed at 47¾c; and rejected at 44½c. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu high mixed at 47¾@48c; 800 bu do at 47c; 97,800 bu No. 2 at 45¾@46c; 8,000 bu rejected at 44@44½c; 800 bu new mixed at 44c; 800 bu no grade at 40c; 1,200 bu new mixed at 45¾@46c; 5,200 bu by sample at 42¾@46c on track; and 5,200 bu do at 45½@48c free on board cars. Total, 124 400 bu.

OATS--Were quiet and easier. There was some trading early in futures and in car lots of cash, but the market ruled dull afterwards and easier, the decline in other grain and dullness in New York tending to increase the weakness. The receipts were rather small and the shipments light. Rejected oats were in request, and steady, and samples sold readily to the local trade. Regular No. 2 was steady at 32¼c, and winter receipts sold at 33@33½c, and No. 2 white at 33½c. December sold at 33¼@33½c, closing at the latter. January at 32½@32¾c, closing at 32¾c. Rejected sold at 28@28½c.

Also 23,856 bu rye by rail, 10,742 bu do to Buffalo, 30,300 bu do to Erie; 62,605 bu barley by rail, 88,101 bu do to Buffalo, and 300 bu do to minor United States ports.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* considers that of the 104,000,000 bu needed by Great Britain to make good her deficiency during the current harvest year, about 48,000,000 bu have been already supplied. This statement is true enough, if we consider the supply as including all the wheat now on passage for the United Kingdom: but it seems to be only fair that at least a portion of such wheat should be credited to the time when it will arrive. In that case the 48,000,000 bu would be reckoned as requiring much more than two and a half months for its importation, and the figures would not seem to be so terribly against our prospects for the future as indicated by the above-named authority.

The telegrams inform us that New York has now on hand about 3,250,000 bu corn, with light offerings. Is this a significant fact, containing promise of the way in which our Chicago market for grain is going? Two or three days ago we reported it as rumored that all the corn in New York is owned by a Chicago party or parties. If the same men should be largely interested on the long side here, it would seem to be no difficult matter for them to put the market up on our small stocks and very light receipts, while the corner rule would be inoperative if New York prices were advanced correspondingly, as the "shipping basis" would then justify the rise here. We do not say that there is any probability that such a movement will be attempted; but there are whispers abroad to the effect that it is at least among the possibilities.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and more unsettled. The early tendency was to firmness, and that feeling was generally followed by an easier tone. The receipts of wheat were again rather large in comparison with the recent volume, and those of other grain were small, with a fair outgo of corn. The tone of the markets seemed to depend rather largely upon the foreign news. A decline in consols induced a demand, especially for wheat; but when it was suggested that this decline was probably due to withdrawals of capital from English stocks to invest in the new Russian loan, the current turned here, especially as produce did not seem to be particularly strong either in New York or Liverpool.

Dry goods were ordered on a moderate scale at previous prices. The grocery market was in much the same condition as on the closing days of last week. Sugars were very strong, and refined grades were advanced ¼@¾c. Sirups are in active demand, and prices show an unmistakable upward tendency. Teas, rice, and spices also were held at full figures. In the fish market no changes were noted, though there is likely to be an early advance in lake fish. Dried fruits ruled quiet, raisins alone being active, and they were lower, new layers being offered at $2.20@2.25. Domestic dried remain inactive, but aside from apples there is no apparent weakness in prices. Peaches are scarce. The butter market displayed a good degree of activity, and was firm. Cheese also was firm, but trade was dull. There was a light demand for oils at former quotations. Carbon, lard, linseed, and whale were decidedly firm. Coal and wood were quoted quiet and unchanged.

At the lumber sale docks a rather quiet day was passed, the bad weather keeping buyers away. The receipts were fair, and there was a good assortment of common stuff on the market, which closed weak. At the yard the demand was moderate at unchanged prices. Broom-corn, hides, and potatoes were in fair demand and firm. Wool remains quiet, but is firmly held, as the stock left in the West is small, and probably will be wanted by the Western mills before spring. Seeds were steady, except timothy, which was slow and easier. The receipts of hay were small, and the offerings were soon taken by retailers and shippers at unaltered prices. Green fruits were in liberal supply and rather quiet, though apples were meeting with a little better inquiry. Poultry and game were dull and weak.

Lake freights were very dull, and entirely nominal. Room was taken for 40,000 bu corn to Buffalo, but the figure was not named. Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, and cars were more abundant, one or two large orders being readily filled.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 18, '76.	*Week ending Nov.* 11, '76.	*Week ending Nov.* 20, '75.
Flour, brls	258,343	340,095	256,383
Wheat bu	253,834	479,630	464,577
Corn, bu	730,749	730,097	164,023
Oats, bu	.....	107,492	.....
Rye, bu	66,277	47,768	.....
Barley, bu	.....	33,499	.....
Pork, brls	6,510	4,780	3,759
Lard, lbs	5,657,074	4,367,411	3,309,943
Bacon lbs	9,305,703	10,098,988	7,049,290

GRAIN IN STORE

THE REVIVAL.

Reports of Progress in the City Churches.

A Great Work Now Going On in All of Them.

Numbers of Children Seeking for the Way to Salvation.

Evening Sermon at the Tabernacle by Mr. Needham.

Where Moody Learned His System of Bible-Reading.

Special Views Held by the Present Prominent Evangelists.

PROGRESS.

THE NOONDAY MEETING.

Monday and Friday are the two great days at Farwell Hall, the latter being temperance-day, and the former the day for reports of the revival work among the churches.

The hall was filled, and among the ministers and Christian workers on the platform were the welcome faces of Messrs. Needham and Stebbins, whose work in Oshkosh has resulted in over 200 sound conversions, and is still going forward under the management of the city pastors. Mr. Needham, who was not known at all at the West, has established himself as "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth," while Brother Stebbins, by his work in organizing and leading the Tabernacle choir, raised high expectations of his success in singing, which have not been disappointed. His return is heartily welcomed, partly with the hope that he may be reassigned to his old place as leader and teacher of the Tabernacle chorus.

The opening hymn was No. 25,—"We praise Thee, O, God, for the Son of Thy Love." The Rev. Mr. Davis then read the following long list of

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER,

prefacing it with the remark that, much as he desired it, the reading of the requests as presented was quite impossible for want of time; but that each name had been reverently added to the list in its own class, and was devoutly presented before the Lord:

For the special manifestation of the Holy Spirit in the Church and on pastors of the following places: Austin, Ill.; Mt. Hermon, O.; Sioux Falls, Dakota; First and Reunion Presbyterian Churches, in this city; Wiscassett, Me.; Janesville, Portage, Fond du Lac, Wis.; New Buffalo, Mich., and Sunday-school Superintendent there; Newark and Stockton, N. J.; a neighboring city by its pastor; a church rent with strife; for the faculty and students of a Western college, Grinnell, Ia.; for a revival in Williams College, Massachusetts; for Sylvan, Mich., and for an academy near to this city; the churches in Joliet and for union meetings; Lockport, and for a business man there with many in his employ; the conversion of twenty-eight sons from fathers and mothers; the conversion of twelve husbands by wives; five daughters by their mothers; sixteen brothers by sisters and brothers; four sisters by brothers; the employes of our city Water-Works, and for the conversion of sixteen young men by their friends; several young converts that they be strengthened by the Holy Ghost; conversion of four aged mothers by their children; conversion of sixteen unsaved families by their friends; an uncle very ill out of Christ; conversion of three aged fathers by their children; and for a man 90 years old; three motherless children; Lenox College, Iowa; Sunday-school teacher badly injured by railroad accident; a pastor, his wife, and church; a church in Arlington Heights; an anxious soul for himself; those in the hospitals in this city; conversion of five Sunday-school classes by their teachers; a little boy seven years old for himself; the inmates of a boarding-house, some sick and seeking Christ; one who does not believe in the Divine origin of the Bible but desires to do so; divine blessing on the Magdalen Home; the conversion of thirty souls, some of whom are worldly Christians; conversion of my aged parents and four sisters by a young lady; a father that he be reconciled to his children; several who are resisting the Holy Spirit; several friends by friends; a man in affliction; for two business-men and for a stranger in trouble; several Christians that they be wholly consecrated to the love of Christ; several persons who are sick; a young brother enticed from home by evil companions; an aged minister; five young ladies that they may yield to the Holy Spirit; a friend who has fallen low; several Christians who desire to be baptized with the Holy Spirit for the service of the Lord.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Custis, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. In view of the reports which were to follow, Mr. Moody suspended the regular course of Scripture lessons, and called on Mr. Needham, who read selections from the Psalms; a group of passages having reference to declaring the works of the Lord, with the voice of singing. Mr. Needham said: "Singing and testimony go together in the close number of passages of Scripture. It is a glorious thing to talk of what God has done for us; let us do it with so much of the joy of the Lord in our hearts that we can sing His praises as well as speak them."

The following dispatches

FROM OUTSIDE MEETINGS

were then read by Mr. Cree:

RACINE, Wis.—Meeting yesterday best and fullest of all; church crowded, and many melted to tears. Interest growing and deepening. Bible readings splendid and largely attended. Moorehouse is a man sent from God. His resources as a Bible-reader and evangelist seem boundless. We expect great things. D. E. BASCOM.

LASALLE, Ill.—Having precious meetings; large houses; some conversions last evening.

J. W. PHELPS.

JACKSON, Mich.—Work increasing. Two hundred men rose for prayer yesterday. Have you another right man to assist us, if needed?

MOSES SMITH.

JOLIET, Ill.—Great blessing from Heaven came upon its meeting last night. The hall was crowded, and there were from thirty to fifty anxious inquirers. C. M. MORTON.

BELVIDERE.—Work still increasing. Meetings every day at 4 p. m., 6:30 p. m., and preaching at 7:30 p. m. Still remember us at the Throne.

T. C. EASTON.

JACKSON, Mich.—Jeremiah xxxiii., 3, answered yesterday. A blessed day. Pastors would like help, but will go on anyway. Will be in on Wednesday. WHITTLE AND BLISS.

MASON CITY, Ill.—Large meeting; good interest. Present us at the noon prayer-meeting.

E. M. SHARP.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20.—The meetings have been overcrowded, and there is a tender interest among God's people and inquiry among unconverted. At the last converts' meeting over 100 confessed Christ and manifested thorough conversion. Many have professed decision since, but this is by no means the sum of the blessed results. Many Christians are brought into fuller trust, backsliders have been reclaimed, and good seed sown for a future harvest. Pray that the Lord will plow up this hard ground by His word and spirit. N. W. MINER.

THE REV. MR. FLETCHER,

of Railroad Chapel, reported great religious interest in that mission, with sixty or seventy children of the Sunday-school who were yesterday seeking Christ. There were twelve young men who at the evening meeting arose and said, "I accept Christ now as my Savior." "As we were going home from the meeting, my wife said to me, 'It seems so easy now for people to be converted'; and when one is converted one straightway begins to work for one's friends. A number of us have banded together, with the promise not to let a week pass without bringing some soul to Christ."

THE PASTOR OF A CHURCH AT DOWNER'S GROVE reported signs of awakening in that community. "I was greatly anxious," he said, "to see a certain man—my own brother—converted yesterday; and my wife, seeing me so troubled in mind, gave me a text out of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, something about hoping and quietly waiting, but that didn't suit me; I wanted one from Isaiah, which speaks of the Lord's answering even while we are calling. I had been praying for him every day for twelve years and a half, and I felt that I must have him yesterday; but, in spite of all my persuasion, he refused to present himself for prayer, and I went home in great trouble and went to bed. Pretty soon I heard a knock at the door, and when I opened it there was my brother, who had come to tell me he wanted to give himself to Christ."

The next speaker was

BISHOP FALLOWS,

who had great occasion for thanksgiving on account of personal blessings received, as well as for the precious revival influence pervading his church,—St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal. He had recently received forty members, quite a number of whom had been converted during the present revival services. The prayer-meetings were large and impressive. He had received three letters from distant places desiring him to look up certain people, all of whom he had visited and found in a hopeful and inquiring state of mind.

The hymn, "More to Follow," was then sung. The next report was from

THE OAK PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

by its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Huntington; he said: "I have never had such joy in the Lord as during the past few weeks. I used to hear my brethren telling how happy they were, during the early part of these meetings, but I concluded that I was a different sort of man from them, for I had no very especial emotions. I said to myself, I am a cold-blooded fellow, and it takes a great deal to warm me through. But I never had such a good day in all my ministry as yesterday. We have been having good meetings for several weeks; not a meeting without some answer to prayer, some sinners coming to Christ, and yesterday at one meeting there were five conversions, and at another two. The best of it is that the Christians are getting converted: and I feel sure that they have a converted pastor."

THE REV. MR. PAINTER

was the next speaker, who expressed great satisfaction that the fundamental doctrines of Christianity—substitution, vicarious sacrifice, salvation by blood, regeneration, holy living by the power of the Holy Spirit, and our Lord's return—were so faithfully and effectually preached. Conversions abound through preaching these Gospel truths, he thought, were certain to stick. He asked prayers for the western part of the city, where himself and others were visiting from house to house.

Westminster Church reported twelve persons received and six more coming. Coventry Street Baptist Church reported a revival, which began with the beginning of the year, and still continues, 100 converts having been received, the last being two hardened drunkards, who had been brought to Christ within the last two weeks.

A brother from out of town gave some personal experience. It appeared that he had been used by the Lord in saving members of his own family. Brother Sharp then told some good news from Warsaw, Ind., where he has been at work during the past week; a woman's meeting, the first ever held in that place, has now a crowded house; sixteen inquirers were reported at the meeting Sunday evening.

DR. MITCHELL

said: The past week has been the best of all my eight years' pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Up to this time I have not felt as if my church was as much revived as it ought to be; and even now we are not satisfied with our condition; but during last week there began to be conversions among us, and sinners are inquiring what they must do to be saved. There were over twenty children in our Sunday-school yesterday, seeking Christ.

BISHOP CHENEY

said: "I gave up yesterday at the Sunday-school to a presentation of the way to be saved, setting aside the usual lesson, and trying to make the way of salvation as plain as possible. I noticed that there was a good deal of interest, so I invited any who wished to meet me for prayer, to come into one of the little rooms, after school, in which I had the sexton place ten or twelve chairs for them. But, to our surprise, there were so many inquirers that we were obliged to take them into the large lecture-room. Not only scholars, but teachers, were present, some of them seeking Christ themselves, and others bringing members of their classes. God is answering prayer all over the city."

Wabash-Avenue M. E. Church was reported by its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Paton, as in a good state of revival. Sunday morning, according to Mr. Moody's advice, to draw the net after every sermon, he called a meeting of inquirers in the audience-room, to which the whole congregation stayed, excepting one man, who left the house. Well, conversions have been recently received on probation, and fourteen or fifteen more are inquiring the way of life.

The Rev. Mr. Peake, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, reported a union meeting on the West Side of a Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist church, with large attendance and good results.

DR. TIFFANY

reported a great quickening of religious life at Trinity M. E. Church. There were some timid women, who, when they were received into the church, said, "We can do anything but speak in meeting," but yesterday some of these very persons were giving their experience, and asking prayer for members of their family. The Doctor continued: I was interested in the union of song and work spoken of by Brother Needham. Among the converts at our church was a young woman, a housemaid in a family who were not Christians, and she was so happy that she went about the house singing, as she thought, though it would appear she had no special talent in that direction. One day her mistress said to her, "You can't sing;" the young woman answered, "Well, at any rate, I am so happy you must let me make a joyful noise," and that same young woman has been one of the most active workers at the Tabernacle.

The Third Presbyterian Church was reported by its pastor as enjoying a precious revival. At the inquiry meeting after the sermon last night there were fifty persons present, and throughout the Church there is an unprecedented desire for and activity in the work of saving souls.

of the Langley Avenue M. E. Church, related a pleasant incident of a wicked man who had gone into the inquiry-room at the Tabernacle, and then gone out again, full of gloom and sorrow, who was converted in their meeting last night, and was filled so full of joy that he did not know what to do with it. Dr. Willing also mentioned the union of four churches at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on the South Side.

At the close of the sermon there was a consecration meeting, at which 200 or 300 people solemnly devoted themselves to God, and several inquirers presented themselves for prayer.

Services were reported at the Bridewell, 400 persons present, with evidences of much feeling.

THE REV. DR. THOMPSON

begged for a minute, although the time was up. He would not take the time to report the union meetings of yesterday at the Michigan-Avenue M. E. Church, but wanted to give this incident: Among the inquirers at the Union Sunday-school meeting was a little girl from his own church. She came to him to say that she had found the Lord, and then he at once asked her about her father, for whose salvation he had felt especially interested. Last evening she came to the church, bringing her father with her, and at the inquiry-meeting after the service he was suddenly and soundly converted; but presently he began to weep, saying, "What a shame it is that Gertie had to bring me, when it was my duty, as her father, to bring her."

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst reported conversions every day.

Mr. Moody then closed the meeting, and the usual after-meetings were called.

THE TABERNACLE.

THE SERVICE LAST EVENING

was by Messrs. Needham, Sankey, and Stebbins. The audience was large for Monday night, probably about 4,000, while Mr. Moody with the converts and inquirers held a private meeting at Farwell Hall.

Mr. Needham's sermon was both a surprise and a delight, an effort no whit behind Mr. Moody himself for apt illustration of Scripture truth and forcible statement of Christian duty.

Some years ago Mr. Moody made a sudden start for England. He had only recently returned from that country and some of his friends asked him why he crossed the ocean so soon again.

"I am going to England to study the Bible," was his singular reply. Why it should be necessary to go so far for such a simple purpose did not transpire until his return, but then it was evident he had been a student in some most wonderful school. It was then that he blossomed out as a Bible reader, and set the fashion of Bible reading, which was followed all over this Western country by distinguished clergy and laity. That was the

BEGINNING OF HIS POWER AND POPULARITY

with other than the particular class of Y. M. C. A. and Sunday-school men. With them until that time he had been almost exclusively associated. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, and Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, were among the first distinguished pastors to give him a place in their pulpits, and, in a few months, from being a man for mission schools, conventions, and out-of-the-way means of grace, he came to be an acknowledged leader of evangelical work in the churches.

What was the school in which Mr. Moody studied? The same school as that from which Mr. Moorehouse and Mr. Needham have graduated, in the paternity of English, Scotch, and Irish Christian Bible workers, which has its true headquarters at the orphanage of Mr. Mueller, of Bristol, and the institution of the late Mr. Pennefeather, of London. Not that these are schools of theology, but centres of evangelistic movements from which have flowed out the idea of Scriptural preaching and of power with men through the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Some of the evangelists of that school are Plymouth brethren like Mr. Mueller himself; some are independents; a few are of the Church of England, like Mr. Pennefather and his order of Deaconesses, but the chief ties that have bound them together have been personal devotion to and success in the work of saving sinners, a deep and spiritual knowledge of the Scriptures, chiefly obtained by prayer, and freely imparted to one another, and last, but not least, a firm belief in the

SPEEDY PERSONAL RETURN TO THIS EARTH OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST

and the establishment of His promised Kingdom amongst men. This last is about the only peculiar and distinguishing doctrine which these British and Scotch evangelists have among them, though they are all alike believers in the most orthodox theology of the evangelical churches. They do not offend the average believer by riding the millennial hobby, or attempt to scare sinners into the Kingdom of God by representing the immediate approach of the climax of this dispensation when Christ Himself is to appear on earth in person, to scatter His enemies and save His friends; but, more than anything else, it is the firm and living faith in these two great prophecies of Scripture that has brought together this wonderful fraternity of evangelists, and which serves as a common centre and rallying point for their mutual affection and co-operation. Avoiding the extravagancies of Mr. Miller, the head of the so-called "Millerites," they simply preach the second coming of Christ as they found it preached by Christ Himself in the Gospel; but it is easy to see with what a jubilant faith and perfect abandon these men can preach and work when they confidently expect the Great Master to come in person and crown their labors and take them into His Kingdom and glory without the experience of death.

IT IS A SINGULAR THEOLOGICAL FACT

that the men in the pulpits and on the platforms of this country and Great Britain who are most successful in the Gospel-meetings are men whose theology takes in this idea of the early and personal reappearance of our Lord on the earth.

This is the school in which Mr. Moody graduated with his rare powers of preaching and leading, and to this same school belong Messrs. Moorehouse, Needham, and Ingliss, as well as some of the most spiritual, scholarly, and successful of our American pastors and revivalists.

With this statement of facts which have come to the writer's knowledge from many sources on both sides of the ocean, the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be able to catch a glimpse of the peculiar power and enthusiasm which moves these men, as well as the evident initiation into the mysteries of the Divine Word which they have received by the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit in answer to prayer.

MR. NEEDHAM

chose his text from the book of the prophet Zachariah, the third chapter, from the first to the sixth verse. "And he showed me Joshua, the high priest, standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at His right hand to resist Him. Now Joshua was clothed with filthy garments. . . . And He answered and spoke unto those that stood before Him, saying, Take away the filthy garments from him. And unto him he said, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment. . . . So they set a fair mitre upon his head, and clothed him with garments; and the angel of the Lord stood by."

After a brief introduction, suggested by the hymn sung as a duet by Messrs. Sankey and Stebbins, "O, to be nothing!" Mr. Needham said:

Joshua is a representative man. In the first place he represents Judea with its sins and backslidings,—its filthy garments,—and in the new garments he represents the Israel that is to be by and by. Again in those filthy garments he stands for every man and woman in the world out of Christ. No matter what we think of ourselves, God thinks of us as sinners, and in order that we may become clean and beautiful in his eyes we must put on the Lord Jesus Christ.

Our bodies require clothing for protection and beauty, and the same is true of our souls. By nature there is not a sound spot in us, but we are full of wounds and bruises and putrefying sores, and we can do nothing of ourselves to make the case any better. Adam tried to clothe himself with fig-leaves after his sin, but God, seeing how poorly he was clad, came down and put new garments upon him which were sufficient for warmth and protection.

In the next place, God comes down and deals with Jeremiah, and says, "Take away the filthy garments from him." If there is here in the heart of the sinner begins to rebel: he doesn't like to give up his own garments.

Bartimeus had an old garment that had been a great friend to him in many a storm, but when he heard that Jesus passed by, and he tried to get to him, he found his garment to be a hindrance to him, and we read that he cast away his garment and came to Jesus.

I find a good many people whose sins do not stand in the way of coming to Christ so much as their goodness. They are willing to get rid of their sins, but when they are called upon to give up their righteousness and accept the righteousness of Christ they are very much offended. I remember a parable of a rich man who wished to bestow a great inheritance upon a poor man. He sent word to him that if he would come up to his house the next day at 10 o'clock he would give him the title-deeds to a large estate. The poor man was overjoyed at the goodness, but thought he would try and find something which he might give to his benefactor in part payment for his splendid present; so he took a bag of gold and started. As he got near the house he met his benefactor in the road, who asked him what he had in his bag. "Ah," said the poor man, "I thought I would bring you something to help a little in paying for your great gift, and so I have brought you this bag of gold."

"Let me see it," said the benefactor. So the man opened the bag, and his rich friend said: "This is not gold." The poor man looked, and, to his astonishment, was obliged to confess that it was nothing but silver.

"Look again; it is not even silver."

And the poor fellow looked again, and was forced to confess that it was nothing but copper.

"Look again," said his friend, and when he looked the third time it was not even copper: his bag of gold was nothing but a bag of worthless sand. And so he was glad to take the inheritance as a gift. That is just the way with some who want to buy the favor of God and eternal life; they bring their good resolutions, and their penitence and their morality to Christ, hoping to buy His favors, but when He shows it to them as He sees it, they find that it is not gold or silver, or even copper, but just so much rubbish, good for nothing at all. "Take away the filthy garments."

If we turn to the sixty-fourth chapter of Isaiah and the sixth verse, we shall find what a man thinks of himself and of his own righteousness after the Lord has opened his eyes. "But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags." So with Job. He thought he wasn't as bad as his friends made him out to be, but as he caught a glimpse of the Lord he said, "I abbor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."

My friends, we want to be very plain with you, and we tell you that not only is your righteousness worth nothing in God's sight, but that it is worth less than nothing; it is nothing but filthy rags. Cast away your own garments then, and let the Lord put clean garments upon you. There is no goodness in you at all, and if God is going to bless you at all, it must be for Jesus' sake.

You have heard of the white man and the Indian who came to the altar to seek Christ. The Indian was blessed right away, but the white man went for a long time before he found the Lord. When at last he was saved he asked the Indian how it happened that he had found salvation so easy, while for himself it was so hard.

"Why, the reason is this, when Jesus comes to poor Indian he has nothing in the world but a blanket, and he gives that up and takes Christ; but white man has a nice suit of clothes and ever so many fine things, and it is a long time before he can give them all up and take Christ."

A lady in England who was anxious about her soul, but who thought a good deal of her own morality, came at last to see very generally, because she could not find the Savior. One night she had a dream. She thought she had fallen over a precipice and was clinging to a little bush, and crying for help when she heard a voice from the depths of darkness below, "Let go the bush and drop into my arms." She was afraid to do that, and kept on crying for help. Again the voice came up out of the darkness, "If you do not let go of the twig I cannot save you." She felt that it was the voice of Jesus calling, so she let go, shot down into the abyss, and found herself caught safely in the Savior's arms. Then she awoke, and, giving up all other help and hope, trusted herself to be saved by Christ alone.

The other part of the picture is, "Behold I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment." As soon as ever the sinner comes to Christ confessing that he is vile and helpless and has no merit or righteousness of his own, then Christ is ready to save him. But, mind, He doesn't put the white robe on over the old one; he makes the iniquity to pass away first, and then He clothes him with a change of raiment.

But some one will say, "What am I to do with all my sins?" Do as Luther did. One night the devil came and wrote out a record of his sins, which covered the four walls of his cell all over, and then began to mock him with the question what he could do with all that load of guilt. But Luther answered, "Devil, you forget one thing. Just write underneath, 'The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth from all sin.'"

One day a friend and I were walking along the seashore talking of this doctrine of substitution. I took my cane and in the sand I wrote the word "SIN," and said to him, "How can you get rid of it?" He tried to efface it with his cane, but he only made matters worse, only made the bank rougher than before. At last, up came a wave of the rising tide, and swept "SIN" away, leaving the sand all smooth and fair again. So it is with the record of sin against our souls. We cannot efface it, we cannot rub it out; but there comes a tide of mercy sweeping up from Calvary, a wave of the precious blood of Christ, and when it passes over our sins, they can never be found again.

In the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, at the tenth verse, we read about that change of raiment, of what sort it is. "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God, for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation; He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with jewels." It is the work of God. He hath clothed me. He hath covered me. He has done all the work, and He must have all the praise. He hath blotted out the handwriting of ordinances which were against us. He hath graven us—not written, for that might be effaced—graven us on the palms of His hands, where we may be continually before Him. Let this be our hope, not that we have any righteousness of our own, but that Jesus has died for us; hath opened up a fountain for our cleansing; hath given us the garments of His own spotless righteousness, and hath opened for us the way into the Kingdom of Heaven, all of free gift.

And now comes the last clause: "And the angel of the Lord stood by." The Lord does not forsake us and leave us to our own resources. He knows that we cannot keep ourselves, and He sends His angel to stand by us and help us. Some people say they are afraid they can't hold out if they once become Christians. There is a great deal of pride covered up under that apology. Do you think you can ever hold yourself up? Nay; you will all the time need the angel of the Lord to keep you, to protect you, to shelter you. But Satan cannot smite you with God's angel standing by.

Suppose that I am on a ship that is a wreck, clinging to the shrouds, and, when the life-boat comes to take me off, I should say, "Oh, I am afraid to trust myself to that life-boat; I am afraid it will be swamped in the breakers; I am afraid it won't hold out." Jesus is the life-boat; trust soul and body all to Him, and He will bring you safe to the shores of His Eternal Kingdom.

Before I close I want to relate an incident in our revival work in Canada. An old man came to see me one day, and said, "I am old and feeble, and shall soon be gone, but I want to say to you that I am safe in the hollow of God's hand," and as he said this he stretched out his left hand and laid the little finger of his right hand in its palm. Some time after I heard that he was dying, and I went to see him. He had been insensible for some time, but when his wife whispered my name in his ear he looked up and recognized me. He was too far gone to speak, but with great effort he brought out his left hand, and placed the little finger of his right in the palm, and died in the very act. Would you like to die that way? Then give yourself to Christ, and let Him keep you. God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Think not of your own merits at all; cling to Christ with faith and trust—and the angel of the Lord still standing by. Let us pray.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The noonday meeting to-day will be at the Tabernacle.

The Convention will open at the Tabernacle at 3 p. m. First hour, praise and prayer; second hour—topic, "How to Study the Bible."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Methodist pastors held a meeting in their rooms yesterday. Dr. Tiffany was elected temporary Chairman.

The motion at the last meeting by Dr. Williamson that the monthly order of business, the relating of pastoral and personal experience, indefinitely be postponed, was agreed to by common consent.

The matter of the Sublette Church was made the special order of the day and fully considered. The motion of last week to proceed with taking up guaranteed subscriptions was carried by common consent, and the following was the result: C. G. Trusdell, $500; A. Harvey, one of ten for $500; S. N. Davis, one of ten for $500; J. Williamson, one of ten for $500; J. M. Caldwell, one of ten for $500; A. J. Jutkins, one of ten for $500; S. H. Adams, one of ten for $500; A. Youker, one of ten for $500; G. K. Hoover, one of ten for $500; T. P. Marsh, one of ten for $500.

This leaves only one lacking for the additional $500.

Dr. Trusdell was requested to go to Sublette and see if a bond for $1,000, signed by a number of ministers, would be accepted by the creditors of that church, and, if such should be the case, he was also requested to prepare a bond for signature next Monday. The meeting then adjourned.

THE EMINENT ADVENTURESS.

Some Further Items of Mrs. Castleman's History.

New York World, Nov. 19.

The history of Mrs. Casselman, the expert boarding-house swindler, was told last night to a reporter of the *World* by a gentleman who knows her well. She is of Italian extraction, is about 46 years old, and was married in 1850 to a very worthy man, a German, who did business as a liquor merchant in Chambers street. They had one son, now a rising young physician. Mrs. Castleman (so she now spells her name) was an exemplary wife and mother until about ten years ago, when she found evil acquaintances and began to drink. Her habits became dissolute, she was very extravagant, and her conduct became so bad that four years ago her husband, ruined by her, had to separate from her, and soon after died. At this time she drank heavily, purchased as many as six bottles of whisky a time, and frequently drank two gallons of lager beer in one day. She had then a thievish instinct, and any article borrowed by her was seldom returned, and property was frequently missed in houses she frequented. Since then she has lived in Texas, Mexico, Washington, and other wheres. She has an extraordinary memory, is pertinacious in finding out family secrets, and is a very dangerous woman. Her forte lies in keeping track of first-class boarding-houses, and she generally selects for her victims persons newly established and not acquainted with the wiles of the "dead-beats." It is believed that Mr. Casselman was not her first husband. The gentleman who gave her history is very positive in his opinion respecting her probity, and was charitable enough to express the opinion that she is insane.

A number of places where she operated have been discovered, but her modus operandi was almost the same in each case, and the victims acknowledged that it served them right, as in no instance were the references given by the woman investigated. Her adventures were the theme of conversation yesterday in a score of first-class boarding-houses that the reporter of the *World* visited, and it will be some time before Mrs. Castleman, alias Banker, alias Lee, will be able to obtain free board.

The police say that they can do nothing without the co-operation of the public, and that the only way to punish the woman is to detain her when she is identified, send for a policeman, and get her convicted of vagrancy. It is asserted that she has a valuable wardrobe distributed over this and other cities in trunks seized by hard-hearted landlords, and that whenever Mrs. Castleman is in funds she releases a trunk, and appears for a short time elegantly dressed. It is impossible to identify her by the description given of her dress and the way she arranges her hair, as she constantly changes the former and very seldom wears her hair more than a few weeks in the same fashion.

MARSHALL, COLDWATER & MACKINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 19.—The stockholders of the Marshall, Coldwater & Mackinaw Railroad recently adopted a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to issue bonds not to exceed in amount $2,000,000, and to negotiate a sufficient amount of the same to equip the road; or to lease the same, or to adopt such other means for operating the road as they deem best. The northern terminus was changed from Glenn Hall, in Montcalm County, to some point further north, probably Mt. Pleasant, Isabella County. The grade is practically completed to Muir.

Ought to See the Other Fellow.

An election-day incident is thus described by the Indianapolis *Journal:* "A well-dressed colored man entered a drug-store yesterday morning, and, approaching the proprietor, remarked in an apologetic tone: 'I haven't got any money jess now, but I would like it ever so much if you would trust me to a piece of stickin' plaster.' 'What do you want of court-plaster?' inquired the druggist. The colored man lifted his hat, with a smile, exposing two terrible scalp-wounds, one extending from the crown of his head to the middle of his forehead, and the other reaching nearly from ear to ear. The pill-maker started back aghast at the wounds, and the man, noticing his gesture, remarked, blandly, 'O, you needn't start; you just ought to see the other feller.' 'What have you been doing?' said the druggist. 'To tell you the truth, I had a little argument with a Democrat awhile ago, and he banged me over the head with one of them fixins you light gas with. But you had jess ought to see him. I combed him down with a chair, I did, and they had to sweep him up.' The negro was given the plaster desired and taken to a surgeon, where his hurt was properly dressed, and he went off perfectly happy at the thought that the 'other feller' was in a condition so much worse than himself."

THE COURTS.

The Ohio & Mississippi Road in the Hands of a Receiver.

Frank Sturges & Co. Go Into Bankruptcy---Assets and Debts of the Firm.

Record of Judgments and New Suits---Miscellaneous Business.

A bill was filed last Friday in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis by Robert Garrett & Sons and other stockholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company to foreclose the mortgages securing the bonds of the road. Daniel Torrence, of New York, and John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, were at once appointed Receivers by Judge Gresham.

Last Saturday a similar bill was filed at Springfield, in the Southern District of this State, and Judge Drummond, sitting in chambers, has appointed the same persons—Messrs. Torrence and King—Receivers under bonds of $200,000 each. They left last evening to take charge of the property.

The road is about 600 miles long, running from Cincinnati to St. Louis, with one branch to North Vernon, and another from Beardstown, Ill., through Springfield to Shawneetown. The bonded indebtedness, including interest, amounts to about $18,000,000, and the floating indebtedness to about $1,000,000 more.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of Samuel H. Melvin et al. vs. The Lamar Insurance Company, W. H. W. Cushman, Isaac N. Hardin, Leonard Swett, Van H. Higgins, and George Chandler, Receiver, a final decree was entered yesterday by Judge Moore, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It was decreed that the bill should be dismissed as to Messrs. Swett and Higgins; that Cushman and Hardin should be decreed to be holders of 5,500 shares of stock of the Lamar Insurance Company on which they were to be considered liable to the same extent as other stockholders, and that they should be compelled to pay to Mr. Chandler, the Receiver: the sum of $110,000 with interest, amounting to $38,480, being the sum which had been fraudulently repaid to them by the Company.

MR. STOREY'S LATEST LIBEL SUIT.

George S. Miller, a "colored pusson," began a suit yesterday against Wilbur F. Storey to recover $5,000 alleged damages. Miller says he was always considered an honest sort of a man until lately, when Mr. Storey called him a thief, and accused him of aiding in the larceny of a $500 watch from Nelson Tuttle. And it will take just $5,000 to make the rent in his reputation good.

ITEMS.

To-morrow is default day in the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The American Asylum of Hartford for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb filed a bill against Charles M. and Elizabeth Smith, W. A. Knox (Trustee), John E. Owsley, and Lyman Baird (Trustee), to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,500 on all that lot or parcel of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east line of Owsley's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 34, 14, and of Lot 1 in Wilson's Subdivision, lying adjacent thereto, seventeen feet north of the S. E. corner of said Lot 7; thence west parallel with the north line of said Lot 7, 126 8-10 feet to an alley; thence north along the east line of said alley thirty-three feet; thence east parallel with the north line of said Lot 7, 126 8-10 feet to the east line of said lot; thence south along said east line thirty-three feet to the place of beginning.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Frank Sturges and William S. Potwin, manufacturers of tinned and japanned ware, at No. 72 Lake street, under the name of F. Sturges & Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy late Saturday afternoon. As is well known, they failed some weeks ago, but endeavored to settle without going into bankruptcy. Their secured debts amount to $96,444.44, of which $61,444.44 is due the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. The liability to unsecured creditors is $375,391.90, and on notes or bills discounted, which ought to be paid by the drawers, makers, or acceptors, $20,727.28 more. The assets consist of cash to the amount of $17,167.46; bills and notes, about $30,000; twenty-one letters-patent for improvements in cans, lunch-boxes, scoops, lap-boards, dredge-boxes, slop-jars, coal-scuttles, canisters, stove-pipe rings, spittoons, etc., etc., the value of which is not known; three agreements with different parties for the use of their patents, value unknown; debts due on open account, about $68,000; also, 3,497 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago Stamping Company, par value $349,700, and 106 shares of the stock of the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, par value $10,600. The bankrupts also have claims to the amount of $25,000 against divers bankrupt insurance companies, on which some dividends have been paid, and a few land suits and patent-claims, the amount of which is materially unknown.

Frank Sturges owed debts to the amount of $166,666, of which $120,000 is due to Albert Sturges for bonds of the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston Railroad Company. His unsecured debts foot up $8,566.23, besides a liability on accommodation paper to an unknown amount. His assets comprise land worth $120,000, as far as is stated, but incumbered; cash, $150.50; bills and notes, $218,539; horses and mules, $1,085; carriages and wagons, $695; farming implements, $150.30; harness, lap-robes, blankets, etc., $242; plants in greenhouse at Cicero, $500; microscope, $200; debts due on open account, $7,253.90; policy in Agricultural Insurance Company, $15,000; 60,000 shares of worthless stock in the Peninsula Lead Mining Company; claims against four bankrupt insurance companies, and a one-eighth interest, worth $10,000, in the estate of Solomon Sturges, constitute the remainder of his assets. William S. Potwin has no debts beyond some contingent liabilities, and divers bonds and two notes for $2,500 each, held by D. C. Long. His assets comprise cash on hand, $15.25; bills and notes, $90; some household furniture claimed to be exempt, open accounts, $35; and two shares of stock in the Chicago Brick Enameling Company, worth nothing. The petition was referred to Register Hebbard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Timothy Wright began a suit for $10,000 against Watton R. Wood.

Van H. Higgins commenced a suit against James Couch, Alvin Hurlbut, James Aiken, W. H. Horton, and John F. Salton to recover $5,000 damages.

Henry Muno brought suit for $8,000 against Levi C. and Lee J. Pitner.

George Kahlman began a suit in replevin against George B. Dunham, Jeremiah P. Holt, and William O'Brian to recover some billiard-tables and saloon-fixtures valued at $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Maria Yunk the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Christian Yunk, under bond of $26,000.

In the estate of John Kroeger the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Justina Kroeger under bond for $7,200.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—109 to 220 inclusive. No. 108, Chicago Fertilizing & Rendering Company vs. Alemania Fire Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—296, 297 to 316 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—33, 35, 36. No. 32, White vs. Bridges, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,323, Weber vs. Fitzgerald, and calendar Nos. 434 and 437 to 456 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—530, 531, 534 to 550 inclusive, except 541. No. 329, Grundies vs. Eichenberg, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 1,103, McDearmon vs. Barrett, and 1,679, Gavin vs. City. Also passed cases term Nos. 238, 320, 333, 363, 371, 401, 459, 511, 531, and 594. Term No. 315, Bayley vs. Hogan, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 940, Selleck vs. Spaids.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case No. 197, Sanborn vs. Harris and Burnt Records case; No. 147, Dietrich vs. Heacock.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSION—Robert E. Kelly vs. Solomon Snow, $1,467.80.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John S. Rice et al. vs. F. E. Beine, $275.15.—Mrs. A. B. Pierce vs. W. E. Poulson, $1,282.53.—Peter J. Hurter vs. Mark Dargan, $261.13.

JUDGE JAMESON—J. G. McBean vs. L. S. Major, $236.66.—T. S. Kirkwood et al. vs. J. H. Walker, $515.—W. R. Berdick et al. vs. William J. and Thomas F. Johnson, $431.84.—J. V. Overmeyer, vs. E. Campbell, $198.90.—Same vs. T. H. Bryant, $52.91.—Ferdinand Christman vs. Frank M. Parker, $161.13.—J. B. Smith et al. vs. Edward Reedy; verdict, $110.—Speer Manufacturing Company vs. Isaac,

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, spoke last night at McCormick Hall to a good house on his special subject.

The Turner forgery case occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday, the examination of James Reed being continued without eliciting anything new.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE building), was at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 49; 3 p. m., 49; 8 p. m., 48. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.99; 8 p. m., 28.93.

It is understood that the Mayor has the names and the proof of a large number of druggists who are going beyond their rights and privileges in selling intoxicating liquors. Those who have been taking advantage of their privileges as druggists would do well to call at the License Bureau immediately and save the prosecution that must otherwise follow.

The Chicago Foot-Ball Club met at the Sherman House last night, the Captain, W. V. Booth, presiding. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and Mr. Frank Booth and C. A. Booth were elected to membership. The future work of the Club was discussed, and it was decided to play a match game on Thanksgiving Day, probably at Wankegan with the "Kickers," of that place, though that has not been definitely settled.

A man named Seibert, keeping a saloon at No. 1000 Milwaukee avenue, had a quarrel Saturday evening with his wife, who keeps another saloon on Canal street, and he felt so badly about it that early yesterday morning he attempted to drown himself by jumping off the abutment of Randolph-street bridge. Officer Ensworth heard the splash, and reached the scene just in time to rescue Seibert, whom the cold water at once made penitent.

The match game of billiards between Frank Parker and Henry Rhines, at No. 71 Monroe street, last evening, was won by the former. It was 100 pointe of cushion carroms, and thirty-one innings were necessary to decide it. Rhines scored 50, and the winner's average was 3 7-31, a very creditable performance for the kind of game. Messrs. Parker and Honahan then played an old-fashioned game against Messrs. Snyder and Bassford. The first-named pair won, and the exhibition closed with some finger-shots by Abe Bassford.

Yesterday Christopher Blaise was thrown from his buggy near Englewood, fracturing his right leg near th hip.

James Bowdon, mechanic, employed by Joseph Sherwin, of the Fertilizing Company, was injured by a falling shaft and tackle, fracturing his shoulder-blade, and also dislocating his right shoulder.

Charles Gristmaker, aged 61 years, fell from the walk at the corner of Kossuth and Halsted streets, dislocating his right shoulder.

The above cases were attended by Dr. L. J. Keeler.

DIETZSCH.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held the following inquests:

Barbara Stein, 82 years of age, who died suddenly Sunday afternoon at No. 192 Canalport avenue. Cause of death, old age.

Julia Daley, 63 years of age, residing at No. 24 Sloan street, who was accidentally poisoned Saturday night at a wake held at No. 262 North Branch street. Death was caused by a draught of whisky containing an unusual quantity of fusel oil.

Michael Griffin, of No. 13 Kinzie street, who died Saturday afternoon, from malpractice as was at the time supposed. The cause of death was ascertained to have been congestion of the heart, and Dr. Greer was exonerated from all blame.

Michael Collins, a laborer, 45 years of age, residing at Brighton. Cause of death, intemperance.

RESURRECTED INDIANS.

A STRAIGHT TITLE—BOGUS INDIAN CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—It is much to be regretted that cases involving private interests and private rights have to be tried now, first before the public and then before the courts. And while the proprieties of the matter would certainly require me to remain silent as to the title of myself and wife to such lands as we may hold, your article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE headed "Resurrected Indians," with other flourishes deemed necessary to call public attention to an attempt to throw a cloud upon a title legally entirely indisputable, and gotten up for a purpose which if characterized by its true name, and as it ought to be, would probably involve us in a libel suit, as well as a bill in chancery, constrains me to speak.

The whole statement in that article, gotten up and prepared as it evidently has been by some party in interest, not for the information of the public, but in order to affect private interests, and particularly the sale of lots and parcels of the land in question, is a tissue of falsehood which will never be made the subject of proof in court, and is intended solely to alarm the holders of the legal title, and if possible induce the timid to yield to the demands of these people who seem to live by hunting up defects, or supposed defects, in their neighbors' title.

The title to Sec. 8, or that part of it held by my wife, descended from her aunt, Mrs. Esther Ewing, widow of Judge William G. Ewing, and has been in possession of that family over forty years, as will be shown in the proper time and in the proper place.

For the present I deem it sufficient to say we have a full and ample defense to the whole of this claim; that his so-called Indian claim is to us no novelty; that we have been frequently threatened with it, and as frequently had it offered to us if we would "come down," but we declined, preferring an adjudication of the courts to the purchase of useless "quit-claims" and bargaining with the very estimable gentlemen who usually manipulate them.

DOUGLAS S. TAYLOR.

THE GRANGERS.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met at the Palmer House yesterday forenoon, the Worthy Master, Mr. Jones, in the chair. Some routine business was transacted, and at 11 a. m. the order of the day was reached, being the receipt of the report of Mr. J. W. A. Wright, Special Deputy and Commissioner to England. Mr. Wright was selected for this mission at the last session, held in Louisville last year, and has spent several months in acquiring data for his report.

Mr. Wright stated that his first work was to familiarize the English rural population with the idea of the Grange. This, and the negotiations entered into by the Commissioner with the various co-operative societies in Great Britain, formed a very interesting chapter of the report. An effort was made, and not unsuccessfully, to establish a better understanding between the British and American agriculturists than that which has hitherto prevailed. In Germany considerable work had been done, statistics in regard to agricultural education and colleges, agricultural societies and associations, having been diligently collated. In Prussia, especially, great facilities were afforded by Dr. Falk, Minister of Education, and Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, to the representative of the Order. The Hon. Bancroft Davis, United States Minister to Berlin, assisted greatly in the attainment of the necessary statistics, and was instrumental in introducing Mr. Wright to various gentlemen from whom he derived much information. Mr. Wright spent three months in England, and had the satisfaction of bringing the wants and aims of the Grange before the British public.

Several meetings of agriculturists were held, and a considerable amount of interest was developed in the work of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. John P. Sheldon, a gentleman renting a large farm in Derbyshire, England, was appointed permanent Deputy for that country, and will do all in his power to encourage the growth of the Order there. The English co-operators, having a membership of over 400,000, and doing an annual business of over twelve million pounds sterling, greatly favor a system by which the English consumer and the American producer can be brought into more immediate contact without the services of the middleman. Following is

THE CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT:

As regards Grange growth in England, the minds of English farmers are now for the first time fully prepared to accept such a plan of organized co-operation as the Grange offers them. They are, however, almost totally ignorant of the purport of the Grange, its great and good work, and its real adaptation to their pressing wants. But under the efficient guidance of our present deputy there, who was greatly aided by the editor of the *London Farmer*, the seed sown has been fostered, and they are being gradually but surely prepared to adopt our system, though it may be in a slightly modified form. Mr. Sheldon says to me in a late letter "The Order will take root in time in this country; it cannot fail to do so." If the Grange ever flourishes in Great Britain, it must be among the tenant farmers and small land-owners, who are distinctly separated socially and in their material interests from the landlords on the one hand, and the agricultural laborers on the other. The latter have been combined in unions by Mr. Joseph Arch and his co-workers. Herr Prenzel, a farmer near Berlin, Prussia, writes me that the facts are very much the same among German farmers.

Now, as regards co-operation. First, I may say that the general subjects, principles, and sympathies of our Patrons of Husbandry and European co-operators are identical, and hence we are natural allies. Second, that there is a general agreement among the leaders of co-operation in England to bring about direct trade between our Grange business associations and their co-operative societies. Third, that a great majority of them favor the general principles involved in the Mississippi Valley Trade Company, because its principles are based on the plans of co-operation so thoroughly matured among them. Fourth, that enough of them and their societies have already become enlisted in it to combine in its favor the main co-operative strength of the United Kingdom. Fifth, that they rely chiefly on the strength and sympathies of our Order to make such direct trade a success. Sixth, that unless the Mississippi Valley Trade Company, as they now agree to, modify it into a more truly liberal, comprehensive, unsectional, and truly national form of an Anglo-American Co-operative Company, and it is successfully placed on a working basis, and that soon, we have no good reason to expect for many years to come the establishment of the direct trade mutually desired between American and English co-operatives.

Under the head of suggestions, the reporter advises the adoption of the plan suggested, of international Grange trade; also that the helping hand be extended to the English brethren; also that the suggestions of the July circular of the Master be adopted concerning the size and connection of the local associations under the national body, whether inter-State or international. Further the report recommends the establishment of well-guarded co-operative associations, and instances the Rochdale (Eng.) Association as proof of what may be done.

The report was discussed at length, and finally referred to the Committee on Co-operation with instructions as to definite action during the session.

The Grange then adjourned until this morning.

MORTALITY RECORD.

AN ITALIAN FATALLY STABBED.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Max Kipley, of the Twenty-second Street Station, came upon two Italians at the intersection of State, Nineteenth street, and Archer avenue, one of whom, Salvatore Pitereso, was scarcely able to walk, owing to weakness from loss of blood through a fearful gash four inches in length across the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the County Hospital, where the wound was speedily dressed, although the physicians at once pronounced it necessarily fatal. His companion gave his name as Casimo Vatroso, but denied all knowledge of the affair, asserting that while on his way down-town to answer an advertisement in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, he heard faint cries of "Help! help!" in the neighborhood where he found the wounded man lying helpless in the gutter. He picked him up, and was on the way to the County Hospital with him when they were met by Officer Kipley. Vatroso further volunteered the statement, in exceedingly bad English, that he was a barber by trade, and formerly worked on Twenty-sixth street, but beyond this nothing could be gained from him. A huge horse-pistol was found upon him, and this, together with his suspicious conduct in not being able to locate his residence, caused the police to lock him up at the Twenty-second Street Station to await further developments. Previous to being locked up, however, he was accorded an interview in his native language with the wounded man, the police hoping to gain therefrom some satisfactory story about the affair, but Pitereso shrewdly avoided telling any more than he afterwards told in English to the officers. After giving his name, he stated that he was a single man, a barber by trade, and worked at the corner of Twenty-sixth and State streets; that he lived at No. 276 Wallace street, where also lived

GAETANO RUSSO,

by whom the cutting had been done on account of the resurrection of an old feud, but whether this feud was the culmination of some family or business affair, or merely some dispute before emigrating to this country, he refused to state. After gaining these few facts, the officers started off in pursuit of the murderer, and the wounded man, who was suffering the most intense agony from his wound, was put into a comatose state by morphine and other narcotics.

A visit was first made to No. 276 Wallace street, the number clearly and distinctly given by Pitereso as the lodging-place of himself and Russo, the murderer, but no such number could be found, nor could Pitereso's working-place on State street be ascertained. They promptly returned to the Hospital, and after arousing the woulded man elicted the information that Russo lived somewhere on Halsted street, but where he did not know. The officers made a diligent search, but up to a late hour last evening had not succeeded in capturing him. He can hardly elude pursuit much longer, however, as the police were fortunate enough to strike a good trail.

Pitereso lingered until 4:50 in the afternoon when death relieved his sufferings, but before dying he exculpated Vatroso from all blame, and repeated that Russo alone had done the injury with a large carving-knife. The inquest will be held this afternoon, by which time the police hope to ferret out some better details of the crime.

PROF. SWING

AND HIS NEW CHURCH

Certain prominent members of Prof. Swing's church are endeavoring to satisfactorily mature a planwhereby the Society will have a local habitation of its own, and provide seating capacity for those who are obliged to stand and those who cannot obtain ingress every Sunday morning at McVicker's Theatre. The scheme is to form a joint stock company, lease a suitable piece of ground, or purchase, if it can be procured at a reasonable figure, and erect thereon a large block, the first floor to be used for stores, the second for offices, and the third and fourth to be made into a large hall, with sufficient gallery room to seat about 3,500 persons. It is believed by those who have the matter in hand that this plan is the only one by which the Central Church can extend its usefulness and meet the requirements of those of our citizens who desire to be ministered unto by its eloquent pastor. Two or three lots in the centre of the business section have been looked at, but nothing definite has yet been done. Among the lots looked at is the one on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets.

COUNTY BOARD.

COURT-HOUSE BIDS.

The regular session of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners but Holden being present.

Commissioner McCaffrey stated that there was a vacancy in the Normal School of Englewood, and, on his nomination, Mr. William M. Jones was elected to fill it.

The bids for the masonry, brick and iron work for the new Court-House were then opened. They were as follows:

Masonry and brickwork—Armstrong & Co., $80,233; W. D. Cox, $153,253.27; McGraw & Garnsy, $124,000; Thomas Nicholson, $107,690; Chicago Dredging & Dock Company, $135,000; Henry Harms, $119,970; W. M. Dee, $114,950; M. B. Bailey & Co., $119,250; William McNeil & Son, $90,000; Edwin Walker, $111,900; Ernshaw & Goble, $133,139; J. & B. A. Cox, $123,431; Edward Hayden & Co., $155,000; A. J. Haggeman, $135,000; T. E. Courtney, $120,800; M. A. Mortimer & Field, $138,525; John J. Gillmore, $145,000; Thomas O'Brien, $125,000; John M. Dumphy, 124,670; Mortimer & Tapper, $143,000; P. J. Sexton, $111,861; Clark Bros., $118,000; Christian Boetensheim, $110,000; Campbell & Co., $95,600; E. P. Chatfield, $100,920; Abner Price, $105,920; John O'Neil, $164,895.

Iron work—Clark & Raffen, $229,735: H. A. Streeter & Co., $260,000: Chicago Dredging & Dock Company, $294,000; Ernshaw & Goble, $303,428; Union Foundry Works, $224,900; John McArthur, $242,133; John O'Neil, $250,000.

Brick and iron work—Clark and Raffen, $336,435; John McArthur, $343,643.90; P. J. Sexton, $328,103; John O'Neil, $414,895.

The bids were all referred to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of allowing Messrs. Campbell, Lawrence & Campbell $500 for professional services in the Court-House stone injunction case. Approved.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of bills aggregating $2,568.41, and asking authority to put steam coils in the Insane Asylum. Approved.

The Committee on Hospitals reported in reference to the relations of the city and county with regard to the lease of the old Hospital building, and asked authority to sell a certain portion of old Hospital furniture.

The Committee on Public Records reported in favor of renting the building now in course of erection in the rear of No. 83 Madison street for the Recorder's office from the time of its completion until the completion of the new Court-House at a rental of $4,500 per annum. A lease to the same effect accompanied the report, and was read and approved.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Hospitals reported in favor of allowing bills aggregating $8,778.23, and in favor of awarding P. J. Sexton the contract for building an ice-house and stable in connection with the new Hospital at his bid, $10,897. Approved.

STONE INSPECTOR.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported in favor of electing an inspector of the stone to be used in the construction of the new Court-House, the officer to be located at Walker's quarry at Lemont. The report was concurred in, whereupon, on motion of Mr. McCaffrey, the salary of the inspector was fixed at $5 per day.

Mr. Guenther did not see the necessity of having an inspector appointed to be located at Lemont. The stone, he thought, ought to be inspected in Chicago when delivered.

Mr. Conly said the specifications for the Court-House work provided that the stone set in the building should be on its natural bed. After the stone was cut it would be almost impossible to tell whether the specifications had been lived up to or not.

Architect Egan, upon being called on, said an inspector was necessary for the reasons stated by Mr. Conly.

Mr. Ayers wanted to see the duties of the inspector clearly defined, and to know whether it was the contractor or the county that was to reap the benefit of such an official before he could vote in the matter.

Mr. Egan said he could write out the duties of the inspector, as he understood them, but the whole question was in the hands of the Board.

The election of the inspector was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

Dennis Curran	9
John McGillvray	3
John Jones	1

The Board then adjourned until Thursday.

CRIMINAL.

J. J. Oswald, coachman at No. 864 Prairie avenue, complains that yesterday morning burglars broke into his stable and carried away $130 worth of his clothing.

Mary Fletcher was locked up at the Madison Street Station last evening charged with tapping the till of H. Eggleston's grocery, No. 360 West Randolph street, to the extent of $35.

Allen Curry, for larceny as bailee of two weeks' earnings of a hack belonging to ex-Ald. F. W. Warren, was locked up at the Armory. He was captured by Officer Mitchell as he was about to skip for Canada with his lady-love by way of the Michigan Central Railroad.

The residence of C. G. Hammond, No. 391 North LaSalle street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning and $600 worth of clothing and jewelry carried away. Entrance was gained by climbing to the roof of a porch and forcing open a chamber-window.

Thomas Strathmore, vagrant, was caught at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets adorned with a fine overcoat. He no sooner had been arrested than the property was claimed by W. D. Sturtevant, of No. 97 Clark street, from whose office it had been stolen but a short time previous.

A valuable span of black Morgan mares attached to a light wagon, the property of D. R. Mead, of No. 572 Michigan avenue, was stolen by thieves yesterday afternoon, and late last evening Officer Shandley found the property in a bad condition at the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue.

At 2:45 yesterday morning Sergt. Hatheway came upon two boys planning a robbery at the corner of Market and Ontario streets, and, after watching them some time, saw one of them try to cut the blinds of the residence of John Colley, No. 121 Ontario street. He gave chase, and shot twice at them, but failed to capture either.

Charles Johnson, an old Bridewell bird, was captured last night while trying to pick the pocket of Cornelius Warwick, of No. 543 Warren avenue, while the latter was superintending the erection of a building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street. Johnson is also wanted for several cases of highway robbery.

The gamblers who were raked in by the police Saturday evening were before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon. Tyler Trage and eleven inmates from No. 145 Harbor street took a change of venue to Justice Poliak. The keeper was assessed $25, three of the inmates $5 each, while the rest demanded a jury trial, and were, of course, acquitted. Watt Robbins also took a change of venue to Justice Poliak, and will be tried to-day. The keeper and inmates of the combination-game, No. 189 Clark street, were discharged by Justice Summerfield, they having presented positive proof that the house was closed for the season, and was not to be reopened, and that the inmates were simply old employes of the house who were waiting round for a settlement.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Joseph Dolan, of Hoxie robbery fame, ninety days for vagrancy; William Black, disorderly in drawing a revolver upon J. E. Jones in the Cottage Grove avenue livery stables, ninety days; Michael Moran, vagrancy, sixty days; Maggie Smith, larceny of clothing and jewelry from R. Goldberg, of No. 538 Wabash avenue, $400 to the Criminal Court; Annie Watson, Nettie Boyd, Nellie Dumont, drunk and disorderly, thirty days each; James Cunningham and Michael Lynch, drunk, $10 each; John Keil, vagrant, $20 fine; James W. Spaulding, robbing James W. Brown, of Tipton, Ia., in Al Smith's gambling den, No. 91 Clark street, $500 to the Criminal Court; James W. Spaulding, vagrancy, sixty days; Louis Johnson, vagrancy, $25 fine; Peter Eberhold, destitute, Home of the Friendless.

Slowly but surely the toils are gathering fast about the snide firm of W. Young & Co., of No. 239 West Van Buren street. Yesterday afternoon they were before Justice Matson upon their writ of replevin for six cases of goods withheld from them by W. V. Chandler, agent of the Star Union Line, but the case was continued to Dec. 1. In the afternoon search-warrants were sworn out before Justice Salisbury for No. 160 West Monroe street and No. 311 West Polk street, the residence of James Lonergan, for the recovery of twenty-five cases of liquor shipped to the firm by Samuel McConnell, of Broad street, New York. In this connection James Ready, in connection with whose name Lonergan and Shaughnessy were first introduced to the public in the role of criminals, desires to state that he is in no way connected or interested with the firm of W. Young & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting to take steps to organize a Woman's Association will be held at Mrs. Dennison Groves', No. 109 Loomis street, to-day at 2 p. m. All ladies interested in the movement will be welcome.

The Hon. John Seboski, Grand Lecturer of I. O. G. T., will speak on "Temperance" to the citizens of Chicago this evening, at the Baptist Church on Thirty-seventh street, between Dearborn and Butterfield.

The Hon. Alexander Clark, the colored orator of the State of Iowa, will deliver an address upon the "Emancipation Proclamation" of President Lincoln," on the evening of Dec. 5, at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

A preliminary meeting of the Independent Workingmen's Industrial and Benevolent Association will be held at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening, in Room 5, No. 77 Clark street. The objects of the proposed Association are neither religious, political, nor Communistic. It is proposed to give one another aid when needed, to look after the sick and helpless, and, if deemed advisable, to establish a Co-operative Union so as to be able to get supplies at lower rates.

The lunches which are being given at 119 La-Salle street for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home will be continued all this week. This affords an excellent opportunity for such as are willing to assist a deserving charity to do so without feeling the burden. The lunches are gotten up in excellent style, and are well worth the small amount charged for them. Those in charge desire contributions of food from all willing to assist in that way. The lunches have been well patronized so far, and it is hoped that this state of things will continue throughout the week. It is to be borne in mind that every contribution is for the comfort, during the long winter that is coming, of the scantily-clad boys who go about the streets selling papers and blacking boots, many of whom know little or nothing of home comforts and pleasures.

THE CITY-HALL.

The West Side pumping works are working "beautifully," both engines being in operation.

The Finance Committee was to have held a meeting yesterday to consider matters relating to the Public Library Board, but there was not a quorum.

The Superintendent of Buildings is keeping his eyes open for those persons who violate city ordinances by not taking out permits for building. Several cases are known of and the offenders will be brought to account.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Arthur Walters, a three-story stone-front store, 24x72 feet, No. 722 West Madison street; E. Mandel, a four-story stone-front store, 24x72 feet, No. 734 West Madison street.

Some of the City-Hall clerks are desirous to have the office-hours, during the winter months, changed from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. to 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and are urging as one reason for the change that the three-feet burners now in use do not allow of enough light, in the dusk, to permit of writing and figuring. Hence the Argand burners will be put on in the places where they are needed.

The Health Department makes the following report for the week ending Nov. 18: Total deaths, 187; previous week, 150; corresponding week of last year, 128. The chief causes of death were accidents, 5; convulsions, 13; croup, 13; diphtheria, 20; scarlet fever, 43; phthisis pulmonalis, 18; pneumonia, 7. There were 28 children under 1 year of age; males, 111, and females, 76; married, 50, and single, 137; white, 186, and colored, 1.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. Moses Hooke, the present head of the Health Department, has issued the following notice to the public:

The physicians of this city appear to be overlooking or disregarding a very important section of the Health laws, viz.: Sec. 15 of Chap. 17, Laws and Ordinances. This section provides as follows: "Every person practicing physic in the city, and who shall have a patient laboring under any malignant, or yellow fever, or other infectious or pestilential disease, shall forthwith make report thereof in writing to the said Board (Health Department); and for neglecting so to do shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of $50, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt in any court having cognizance thereof, with costs for the use of said city."

On the margin of the blank furnished by the Health Department is printed this note: "The following diseases must be reported: Yellow, ship, typhus, scarlet, and spotted fevers; cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, and diphtheria." Notwithstanding all this, and the prevalence of at least two of these contagious maladies in Chicago, no reports are received at the Health Office from practicing physicians to enable the Department to fumigate or disinfect infested localities, and carry out its duty according to law. It is expected that the proper authorities will at once proceed to compel a strict observance of the above clause, which is of extreme importance.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE FOREST.

The store of James Anderson, agent of the Granite Monument Company, was entered Saturday night by boring part of the lock from the door. A small amount of change only was taken. The robber, or robbers, were probably frightened by a person in an upper floor opening a window.

CANINE RIGHTS.

The Iowa Supreme Court Sits Down on a "Yaller" Dog.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., NOV. 18.—At the last census there were 197,509 dogs of high and low degree in this State. In 1875 they killed 28,932 sheep. The status of dogs as property under the law is becoming a momentous query. A. F. Blackshire, up in Webster County, was the proprietor of a "yaller" dog. His neighbor, J. L. Marshall, was the proprietor of divers and sundry chickens, which he was diligently cultivating for the prospective Thanksgiving harvest. When they had gathered about their trough of adipose stuffing, like flies around the mouth of a molasses-jug, the temptation overcame the early religious training of the "yaller" dog, and, like a shot from a gun, he would land himself in the midst of that concourse of chickens, scaring them out of a week's growth, and wasting their proprietor's diligent labors. The dog would instantly dart through the fence to his kennel, and provokingly gaze from out the door at the broomstick flourished in the hands of the housewife he had escaped. Each night the chickens were counted, and it was discovered that the brood was being decimated, and their numbers were floating about the yard. One day, in the heat of his wrath, Mr. Blackshine intercepted the "yaller" dog in his antics with a bullet, which excited the ire of the "yaller" dog's master, and he straightway went to the Circuit Court, and filed a petition averring that the dog was shot and killed with malice aforethought, and asking damages therefor in the sum of $10, and such other relief as might seem to the court equitable in the premises. Then came the defendant, and, for answer to the petition aforesaid, denied each and every allegation therein, and averred that "The dog was killed while worrying and killing his domestic animals, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, hens, and chickens." Then came a jury of twelve good men and true from the body of the people, and sat in judgment on the case. Neighbors were arrayed against neighbors as evidence, and the legal lore of the bar was exhausted. The plaintiff succeeded in establishing the fact that "A nice yaller dog, without any tail, brought up in a respectable family, was worth $10." Then came the application of the law to the facts. The defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury as follows, to be answered as part of the verdict:

Had the dog in question, a short time before being killed, been chasing or worrying defendant's chickens, on defendant's premises; and, at or about the time of being killed, had he again returned to defendant's premises for the purpose of worrying and chasing chickens?

The defendant further asked the following instructions to the jury:

If the dog in question went upon defendant's premises and drove the defendant's chickens away from their feed, and, after being driven away by defendant, again returned to defendant's premises and drove the chickens away from their feed, and the defendant immediately thereupon shot said dog, he is not liable, and you will so find.

In order to exempt defendant from liability for killing the dog in question, if he did kill him, it is not necessary said dog should have, at the time of the killing, been in the act of maiming or injuring the defendant's chickens; that, if he was harassing the same or troubling them by driving them away from their feed, or chasing them about his premises, the defendant was justified in killing said dog upon his premises.

These instructions were refused, and the Court, for itself, instructed the jury as follows:

5. The defendant will be liable in this action if he killed the dog, unless he caught the dog in the act of worrying the chickens.

6. If he caught the dog in the act of worrying or killing his chickens, he was justified in killing him. The fact that his chickens were afraid of the dog, and ran from it, would not authorize the killing, unless the dog was worrying or killing them. To worry, means to run after; to chase; to bark at.

It was not necessary that the dog should have been, at the very instant of the shooting, in the act of worrying or killing the defendant's chickens, in order to justify the shooting of it; but, if the dog had been worrying or killing the defendant's chickens upon his premises, and, at the time he was killed, his conduct was such as to create in the mind of the defendant a reasonable apprehension of renewed worrying or killing, and, while under such apprehension, exercising the care and prudence which reasonable men usually exercise under like circumstances, he shot the dog, the shooting was rightful, and the plaintiff cannot recover.

The jury decided that, under the circumstances, a "yaller" dog had no rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of chickens, and rendered a verdict for the chickens. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court. The rights and liberty of 197,509 dogs in the glorious republican, free, and liberty-loving State of Iowa were in jeopardy. Such a momentous question should not be left to the arbitration of mediocre minds, and so the whole evidence and record were sent up to the supreme temple of justice, and the Supreme Judges, with a realizing sense of the interest at stake, selected the honorable Chief Justice to declare the opinion of the Court; whereupon the Chief Justice says:

As to the first instruction refused, there was no error. It is not capable of either an affirmative or a negative answer. Two or more distinct facts or transactions are grouped together. How the purpose of the dog in returning to the premises, except by ascertaining what he did, and therefrom determining his purpose, could be found by the jury, we cannot conceive.

Interrogatories propounded to a jury, which, when answered, are designed to be in the nature of a special verdict, should be clear and distinct, and capable of being answered "yes" or "no," or in some other brief and pertinent way; otherwise their only tendency is to confuse the jury.

The circumstances that will justify the killing of a dog are defined by statute,—Code, Sec. 1,485.

We are of the opinion that the instructions given fairly embody the correct rule, and the refusal to give those asked by defendant did not constitute error.

The principal objection taken to the instruction is as to the definition of the word "worry"—the objection being that the definition is too limited and narrow, and Webster's definition is cited. Mr. Webster's definition is general, and embraces a worrying by mankind and other animals besides dogs; while the Court, as was right and proper, confined its definition to dogs. It is impossible for us to conceive how a dog can worry chickens in any other way than by running after, chasing, or barking at them. How can a dog harass chickens with "importunity," or "vex," "annoy," "torment," "trouble," or "plague," unless he either runs after, chases, or barks at them?

It is claimed that the fifth and sixth instructions given by the Court are erroneous, because the principle is recognized that the dog can only be killed if caught in the act of worrying the chickens. The conclusive answer to this is, that such is the statute; and, when these instructions are made in connection with the seventh, we are of the opinion that quite as favorable a rule was laid down as defendant was entitled to.

It is true the dog was a trespasser, but this fact would not justify killing him any more than a horse or ox.

Whether the Court laid down the law correctly, is one thing; and whether the jury correctly applied it to the facts, is quite another thing. They are separate and distinct; and yet counsel, in their argument, seem at times to blend the two together, and thereby claim to have established an objection to the law of the case, which is not legitimate by reason of this commingling of propositions of fact and law. There is no such absence of testimony as will, under the settled practice of this Court, warrant us in disturbing the verdict.

And so the Supreme Court sat down on the "yaller" dog, and chickens can cackle-ate their chances for life, liberty, and the pursuit of feed.

HAWKINS.

COOK COUNTY.

The Canvassing Board Admits the Defective Returns,

And Gives at Length Its Views on the Question.

The Counting Will Probably Be Terminated To-Day.

The Canvassing Board met yesterday morning and counted such of the passed returns as they had allowed to be corrected Saturday. After this a private conference was had to agree upon the report in reference to such of the returns as had been passed on account of the absence of tally-sheets. At the meeting, which was short, the following voluminous document was signed. It was read at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of a large crowd:

The question in regard to the powers and duties of Boards of Canvassers, or Returning Boards, is at the present time uppermost in the minds of the whole American people. Could it be otherwise when at this very moment such a Board is in session in one of the States of the Union, upon whose decision the result of the last Presidential election, and perhaps the very existence of our free institutions, may depend?

Under these circumstances, and realizing fully the grave responsibility of our position as the Board of Canvassers of this community, we may be permitted to give our views upon the subject before us at greater length than would seem to be warranted under ordinary circumstances. We have been told by learned attorneys that a similar question to the one now before us has already been decided by the same Board in the Le Moyne-Farwell contest two years ago, and that we then held that our official duties were in nowise judicial, but simply ministerial. The cases are dissimilar to this extent: that in that case we were asked to go behind the election returns, and take cognizance of election and registration frauds, or, in other words, to assume judicial functions. This we refused to do, contending that our duties were of a ministerial character only, and that election frauds were matters to be decided by judicial tribunals. We hold the same opinion now, but the case we are at this time called upon to decide is one of an entirely different character.

The question is not, Has the election been conducted according to law? but, Are a part of the election returns which are before us in the forms prescribed by the statutes?

We are called upon to decide the following questions:

First—Is this ministerial body authorized to determine what constitutes a lawful election return?

Second—Is it competent for this Board to decide whether an incomplete return, or one not made in compliance with the forms of law is an election return at all?

Third—Is it proper and are we permitted to take cognizance of so-called election returns which are, in our opinion, materially defective and lacking some of the most important requirements to constitute a lawful return?

In order to treat this subject understandingly, let us first examine what the law says upon this subject, and see whether, in the position we are about to take, we have the law on our side.

Paragraph 1 of the Election laws of this State, in regard to Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, directs that those elections "shall be conducted and returns thereof made as hereinafter provided." And what does the law thereafter provide in reference to such returns?

Paragraph 57 of that law provides, among other things, that, "When the judges shall open and read the tickets, each clerk shall carefully mark down upon the tally-list the vote each candidate receives. In this language is made a most important point, as well as peremptory. It will not do to say "There were too many votes," "The judges had not the time," etc. If the election precincts are too large,—and in our judgment a great many are,—this evil can easily be remedied by the authorities. As the law stands, the judges are obliged to conform thereto, and to keep a careful and complete tally of the votes as ordered by the statute. In order to make the mode of procedure still more explicit, the statute, in Paragraph 58, further provides that "All the ballots counted by the judges of election shall, after being read, be strung upon a strong thread or twine in the order in which they have been read, and shall then be carefully enveloped and sealed up by the judges, etc., etc., etc.

Is that not plain language? Is it not clear that the intention of the statute was to provide that as fast as each ballot was opened and read by the judges its contents should at once then and there be noted on the tally-sheet, and the ballots forthwith strung upon thread in the order in which they were read, never again to be examined, counted, or handled by the judges except to carefully envelope and seal them? Is it possible that, after a perusal of the plain provisions of the statute, a shadow of doubt can remain in the minds of any judge or clerk of election in regard to his duties in the premises? Is it not absolutely clear that by these provisions a check against fraud is intended to throw a guard around the ballot, and to create a check against any corrupt practices by the judges of election themselves?

The duty is plain as regards the judges. There must be no departure from the forms of law,—that is, from the method of counting the votes prescribed thereby,—no innovation, no addition to nor omission from its provisions, and any departure from these rules should be met with the punishment provided therefor, and it is to be hoped that the proper judicial tribunal will make a warning example when willful and culpable negligence can be proved.

The only effective check against fraud, the only absolutely certain method of obtaining an honest count of the votes as cast, is the keeping of the tally-list as prescribed by law. The merely placing in the columns of totals the alleged number of votes cast for each candidate is a dangerous perversion of the purposes of a tally-sheet, and should never be tolerated. We are amazed to hear learned attorneys ridiculing the solemn duties of judges and clerks of election by speaking contemptuously of the tally-list as "hen-tracks." But what does the statute further provide in reference to these tally-sheets?

Paragraph 62 of the Election law prescribes that "Such certificate (to the return), together with one of the lists of voters and one of the tally-papers, having been carefully examined and sealed up, shall be put into the hands of one of the judges, or Board of Election, who shall within four days thereafter deliver the same to the County Clerk or his Deputy at the office of said County Clerk, and when received such Clerk or Deputy shall proceed to open, canvass, and publish the return from each precinct or election district as provided by law."

Mark the words "such return, certificate together, with one of the lists of the voters (that is, the poll-book and one of the tally-papers) shall be delivered to the County Clerk, who shall proceed to open and canvass the same. What shall he canvass? Is it the certificate, or the list of voters, or the tally-list, or are all of these papers necessary to constitute an election return to be canvassed, which, according to Webster, does not mean simply to compile, but "to examine closely, inspect, in order to ascertain the state of votes." Does not this requirement show upon its face that the intention of the statute is that the tally-sheet, which is to be sealed up with the list of the voters, and the certificate constitutes the vouchers and proof of the correctness of the certificate?

The tally-sheet is the original entry of the number of ballots cast for each candidate, the certificate is simply a transcript from the tally-sheet, therefore, according to all rules of evidence the tally-sheet is the best proof, as a book of original entry is better evidence of a business transaction than a ledger. In the last Congressional election in the Second District in which Messrs. Ward and Harrison were candidates, the certificates of the judges of elections showed Mr. Ward elected by a majority of 3 votes, but the tally-sheets show that Mr. Harrison received a majority of 8 votes. The judges in the precinct where the discrepancy occurred were called in, and seeing their mistake corrected their certificate, thus giving Mr. Harrison his seat, and the action of this Board of Canvassers in that case was never called in question. Taking the law as it stands and construing it literally, we are inclined to the belief that an election return does not simply mean a certified compilation by the judges of election, but that a list of voters and a tally-list is necessary to make it complete. The question for this Board of Canvassers is, Are we competent to decide upon the legality of a return, we are also, in the absence of positive legal enactment, inclined to decide in the affirmative. If it has not this power, who has? And if it does not possess it, what is its limit to defective, incomplete, and fraudulent returns? But the most serious question arises, Have we the power to receive, open, and canvass so-called returns which we believe to be materially defective and lacking in the requisites necessary to constitute a lawful return?

Through some neglect or omission, neither the forms of election returns nor the duties of Canvassing Boards have ever been prescribed by the statute with sufficient clearness, nor have existing doubts ever been set at rest by any decision of the Supreme Court of this State, their decisions never going back to the nature of the return itself, and invariably containing the proviso, "If the return is upon the face of it in the form of law," thus conveying the idea that Boards of Canvassers were competent to adjudicate that point. These circumstances, as well as common sense, would seem to justify or rather compel Canvassing Boards to refuse to recognize and canvass seriously defective or fraudulent election returns.

But when we contemplate the effect such refusal to canvass may have up